

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. XCIV. No. 9

Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., May 9, 1945

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Jubilantly, we join the nation in saluting V Day and the brave men and women who made this Victory possible . . . as we pledge our continued co-operation toward total victory and peace.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed and field seed. 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office in Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Vol. XCIV. No. 9, May 9, 1945.

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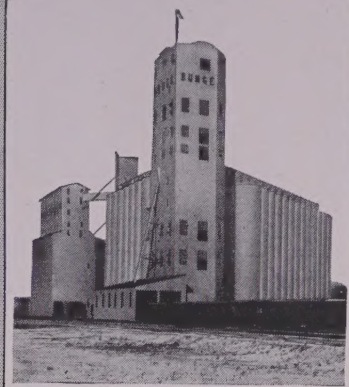
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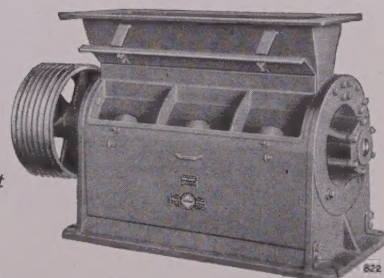


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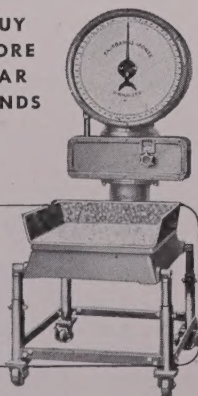


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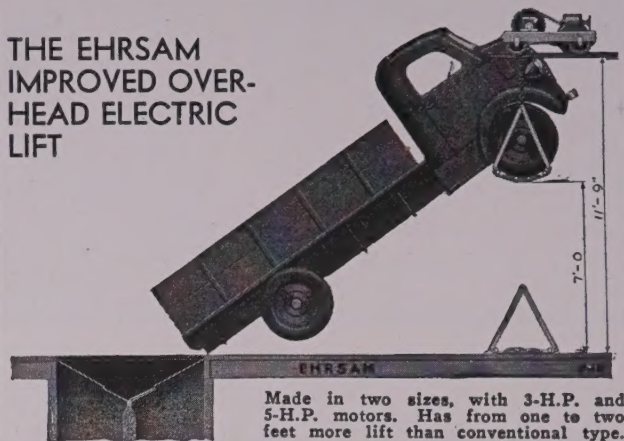
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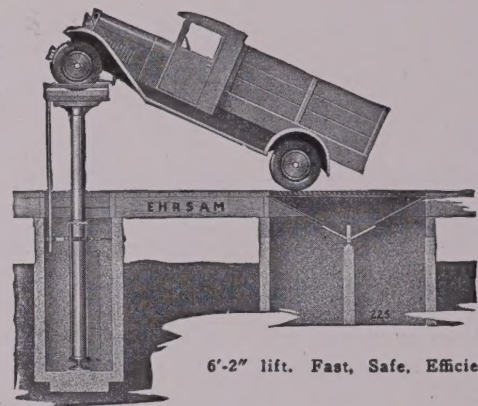
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LIFT



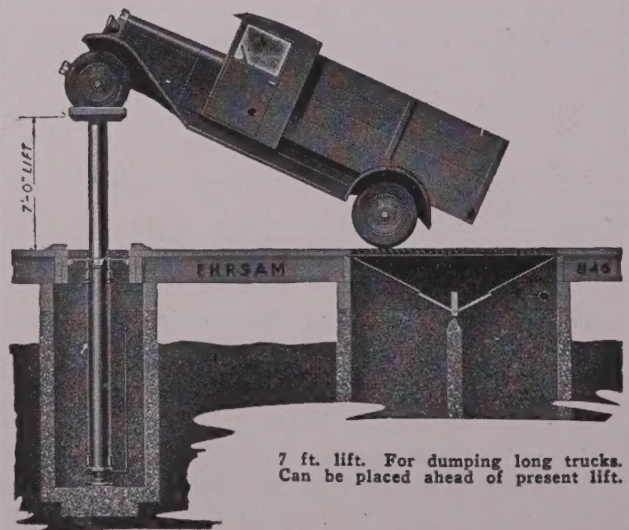
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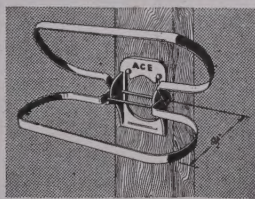
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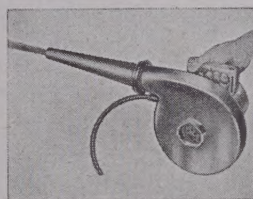
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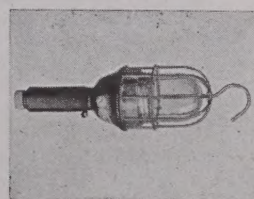
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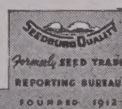
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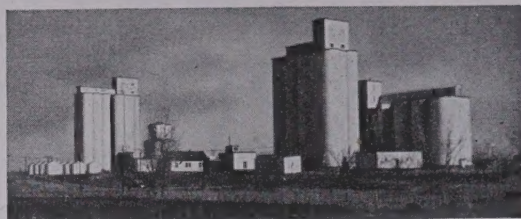
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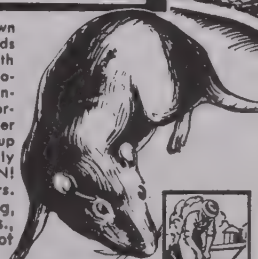
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Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39 per bushel.

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These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Handler of Wheat or Beans or other 60 pound units can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Edgemont, S. D., elevator. Retail sales January, February, March \$8,639.42. Near-est competing elevator 45 miles. Owner 80, wants to retire. Write for particulars. Black Hills Elevator Co., Edgemont, So. Dak.

FOR SALE—11,000 bushel elevator on Union Pacific main line. New scale and electric hoist, also 2 story warehouse concrete construction, sheet metal roof. Pearl Boggan, Elkhorn, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—65,000-bu. elevator in excellent repair, consistently profitable, east central Illinois, C. & E. I. Ry., second man willing to remain. This is a most unusual profit opportunity. A fine place to live, house for manager (modern) and second man. This place is priced to sell quickly. Address P. O. Box 29, Tuscola, Illinois.

ELEVATOR FOR LEASE

FOR LEASE—10,000-bushel Elevator, Feed Grinding and Mixing. Modern every way. Going business. Purina Chows. Central Indiana. Fillmore Elevator & Feed Co., Fillmore, Indiana.

FLOUR & FEED MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GOING FLOUR & FEED MILL, established since 1878. Complete flour making equipment, rolls, screens, etc., for all grades flour; 60,000-bu. grain elevator; railroad siding; 400 HP. water power. Fine location. Abe Cooper, Inc., Factory Square, Watertown, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Grain Shelling and Mixed Feed Plant Corn sheller, machine mill elevator and mixed feed plant. The Uhland Grain & Fuel Co., P.O. Box, Kyle, Texas.

FOR SALE—Old established Grain, Coal and Feed business. Good location—Central Illinois. 24,000-bu. elevator, coal house, other buildings. Built in 1936. \$15,000. Terms, Retiring. George Stroble, Altamont, Illinois.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Country Grain Elevator Managers wanted for two excellent Kansas points. Kansas Elevator Co., Kansas City 6, Mo.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced Grain Trader by Fort Worth, Texas, Grain Firm. Address 93F26, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

WANTED—Accountant familiar with feed cost accounting and plant operations. Nappanee Milling Co., Inc., Nappanee, Indiana.

HELP WANTED—Man to run the feed manufacturing end of our 50 ton per day plant. Ability to handle help is essential. Good wages, bonus, investment opportunity, permanent job. Reinders Bros., Elm Grove, Wis. 85 miles north of Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced grain man wants managership good elevator; knows sidelines, accounting; 10 years' experience; married, 2 children. Address Grain & Feed Journals, 93H4, Chicago 4, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—High caliber man with 15 years' experience desires position as manager of elevator handling 300,000 to 400,000 bus. Age 49. Buy and sell grain and thorough knowledge of side lines and feeding. Good references. Address 93G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced grain buyer and country elevator manager. Prefer small town. Good grain bookkeeper and elevator mechanic. Ten years' experience. Good knowledge of side lines. Address 93J14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FOR SALE—Good used large size Western Pitless Sheller with roller bearings. Good used Western steel grain shaker feeder. Lots of line shaft, large pulleys, etc. Maroa Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., Inc., Maroa, Illinois.

BATES Grain Company

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS

BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone Victor 7656

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Tester. Middletown Grain Co., Middletown, Ind.

FOR SALE—Expert OAT HULLER, size 24. Nearly new. A-1 shape. Zollner Feed Mill, Waterville, Minnesota.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11. Grain & Feed Journals. Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two Fairbanks two-quart brass grain testers in fine condition. Price on request. F. H. Schlicht, 102 N. 11th, Temple, Tex.

FOR SALE—1 No. 5 Gruendler hammermill, direct connected 75 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 Fairbanks Morse motor, crusher attachment and magnetic separator. Very good condition. A bargain at \$185.00. Bill Crook, Ferris, Illinois.

WHITE'S MACHINERY HOUSE

Equipment: For Sale from Stock.

NEW & USED

Electric Motors, Electric Starters.
Electric Speed Reducers in stock.
ENGINE GENERATOR SETS on hand.
SKINNER 17" x 18" Center Crank.
Automatic Engine & Switch Board.
Two 125 KVA 460-v, 3 phase, 60-cycle Generators & Exciters.

ATLAS Side Crank Automatic Engine.
1-7½ H.P. Con. Duty, 1 phase, 60-cycle, 1800 r.p.m., 110 volts, 78A variable speed, Printing Press Motor.

250 HP., 1200 r.p.m., 2300 volts, L. A. motor for direct connecting.

6—FOOTE Gear Reduction Units, 300 to 1.
New Goodyear Elevator Belt: 6", 7", 8", 9", 10", 11", 12", 14" and 16"; others on order.

Gravel Conveyor belt 24" wide.
PUMPS: Tube shallow well & Jacazzi 2RRA 60' & 5RRA 80' deep well pumps.

BOGGS portable power Potato Grader on hand.
FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY from the 100 bbl. Bloomingdale Mill—200 bbl. C-M. 11.

2 Sutton Steele Gravity Separators.
ROBINSON "Unique" double shoes separator.

MONITOR No. 4—Receiving separator.
Reel, Flour, Dressers, Hexagon Scalpers, Mid-dling Purifiers—used.

3—COMBINATION HUSKERS, SHELLERS, NEW.

CAR UNLOADER: Weller Car loader.

NEW Clark Automatic Grain Shovel for un-loading cars & Car Pullers.

INVINCIBLE Imp Bean & Pea Belt Cleaner.
BAUER Shaker & Screens.

HAMMERMILLS: Blue Streak No.'s 30, 40, 50.
GRUENDLER 3-W22-JB-3S 16"—PAPEC 16".

GEHL PORTABLE on a Ford MERCURY Truck with Mixer & Sheller Nearly NEW.

CONVEYORS: Fairfield reconditioned—North-ern—Kewanee Chain & Flight Gravel Belt Conveyors & Parts.

AIR COMPRESSORS: Sullivan Electric.
Steam Driven Worthington 12 x 15 x 14.

MIXERS: New 1 ton Burton Special.
EUREKA 40—100—150 cu. ft. Feed Mixer.

Puritan Molasses Mixer with continuous Per-centage Feeders, Pumps and Controls.

CORN & COB CRUSHERS: New Nickle.
Reliance Portable Rock Crusher on hand.

Jeffreys Coal Crusher on hand.
AMERICAN 2 drum steam winch on hand.

Metropolitan Bag Closing Machines.
Throatless Shears.

2 HYDRAULIC Presses—with steam table.
Sandwich Portable Hay Press.

10—Double Stands of Allis Roller Mills.
HOWE Sonander Automatic Scale on hand.

GUSTAFSON Seed Grain Treaters on hand.
WANTED: 2 Stands 3 High Roller Mills, 9x18—

9x24—9x30—9x36 and 10x40.
Large Feed Packer Alfalfa Meal.

125 bu. Meal Drier.
20 Hammermills with 50-75-100 H.P. Motors.

Steel Trunking Bucket Elevators.

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Scotts (Kalamazoo County), Michigan
Phone 371-372-441-431

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THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One used Tag Meter, both large and small grain rolls, good condition. Seedburo Equipment Co., 223 W. Jackson, Chicago 6, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Randolph Grain Drier, 200 bushel capacity in good condition, coke fired, direct heat. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—1 #4 JB Clement Special, 3-24" direct connecting motor driven attrition mills, double head, 1 drop gear bran packer, 1 friction clutch flour packer, 1-100 HP. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, 1-125 HP. Buckeye semi-diesel engine. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Michigan.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Hammermill, Blue Streak No. 40, Complete. Direct connected 50 HP. motor on beam base. Rebuilt and guaranteed. McLaughlin, Ward & Company, Jackson, Mich.

FOR SALE—Used truck scales, portable power bag and box stacker and piler. Crushers. Bonded Scale Company, 120 Bellview, Columbus 7, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 Skinner "Universal Unaflo" Steam engine 170 HP.—Heavy Duty, Center Crank, Automatic, for direct coupling to line shaft, etc. Cylinder 17", Stroke 18", 200 RPM, Right Hand Running Over. Snyder & Immell, Kingston, O.

FOR SALE

1—Single Stand SW Roll Ball Bearing. 9 x 18.
4—Dbl. Stands Ring Oiler SW Rolls. 9 x 18.
One lot of 9 x 18 and 9 x 24 Roll Chills from 1/16th down to full.

1—Wolf heavy duty Bran Packer.

1—Avery 3 bu. Automatic Scale.

1—No. 1 Gruendler Hammer Mill.

1—Small Package Flour Packer Friction Clutch.

1—No. 1 Degerminator.

Lots of Other Items.

Will Buy good used Machines.

T. A. McWILLIAMS

1460 S. 2nd St. Louisville 8, Kentucky

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Monarch Sprout Waldron No. 3-B ballbearing corn cutter with extra knives and screens. One No. 28 Monitor Economy ballbearing scouter less shoe. Both machines good as new for practical purposes. Kansas City Millwright Co., 427 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City 6, Missouri.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—One No. 3 Gruendler Peerless hammermill with or without motor, fan & collector & piping. Write condition & description of mill & motor. Wendell S. Still, Selden, N. Y.

WANTED—MIXERS: Horizontal Batch type such as Howes, Sprout-Waldron, Robinson—all sizes. Send details. Also interested in Prater Hammer Mills from 5 to 20 HP., Steam Tube Dryers, Oil Expellers, Rotex Sifters. Loeb Equipment Supply Co., 907 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, 22, Illinois.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—15 ton long beam Fairbanks scales. Platform 9 x 18 feet. Ten years old, in use only in last two years. Price \$600.00. Farmers Union Co-op. Merc. & Elevator Co., La Crosse, Kansas.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—An 8 or 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale. Feuguay Grain Co., 605 First National Bank Bldg., Enid, Okla.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS — PUMPS — AIR COMPRESSORS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Open-pollinated PRIDE OF SALLINE seed corn. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co. Wamego, Kan.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; Grain size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00. Seed size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.10 per hundred, or 500, \$9.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

The Grain & Feed Journals is an interesting paper and I always enjoy reading it.—J. O. Gower—Gower's Elevator, Eureka, Mich.

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Want to buy Corn Cobs to be used in making synthetic rubber. Minimum weight 24,000 pounds. Shipment from Illinois, Indiana and Missouri.

Wire or write

Chas. P. Noell

Covington, Tenn.

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How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

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32 lbs. per bushel—OATS											
Wt. in lbs.	32	48	56	60	70	75	Wt. in lbs.	32	48	56	60
600	18.75	28.12	32.00	35.00	42.00	45.00	1200	37.50	56.25	64.00	70.00
610	19.06	28.59	32.48	35.50	42.60	45.60	1210	37.92	56.88	64.64	70.60
620	19.38	29.06	32.96	36.00	43.20	46.20	1220	38.29	57.45	65.21	71.20
630	19.69	29.53	33.44	36.50	43.80	46.80	1230	38.67	58.02	65.78	71.80
640	20.00	30.00	33.92	37.00	44.40	47.40	1240	39.04	58.59	66.35	72.40
650	20.31	30.47	34.40	37.50	45.00	48.00	1250	39.41	59.16	66.92	73.00
660	20.63	30.94	34.88	38.00	45.60	48.60	1260	39.78	59.73	67.49	73.60
670	20.94	31.41	35.36	38.50	46.20	49.20	1270	40.15	60.30	68.06	74.20
680	21.26	31.88	35.84	39.00	46.80	49.80	1280	40.52	60.87	68.63	74.80
690	21.57	32.35	36.32	39.50	47.40	50.40	1290	40.89	61.44	69.20	75.40
700	21.88	32.82	36.80	40.00	48.00	51.00	1300	41.26	62.01	69.77	76.00
710	22.20	33.29	37.28	40.50	48.60	51.60	1310	41.63	62.58	70.34	76.60
720	22.51	33.76	37.76	41.00	49.20	52.20	1320	42.00	63.15	70.91	77.20
730	22.83	34.23	38.24	41.50	49.80	52.80	1330	42.37	63.72	71.48	77.80
740	23.14	34.70	38.72	42.00	50.40	53.40	1340	42.74	64.29	72.05	78.40
750	23.46	35.17	39.20	42.50	51.00	54.00	1350	43.11	64.86	72.62	79.00
760	23.77	35.64	39.68	43.00	51.60	54.60	1360	43.48	65.43	73.19	79.60
770	24.09	36.11	40.16	43.50	52.20	55.20	1370	43.85	66.00	73.76	80.20
780	24.40	36.58	40.64	44.00	52.80	55.80	1380	44.22	66.57	74.33	80.80
790	24.72	37.05	41.12	44.50	53.40	56.40	1390	44.59	67.14	74.90	81.40
800	25.03	37.52	41.60	45.00	54.00	57.00	1400	44.96	67.71	75.47	82.00
810	25.35	37.99	42.08	45.50	54.60	57.60	1410	45.33	68.28	76.04	82.60
820	25.66	38.46	42.56	46.00	55.20	58.20	1420	45.70	68.85	76.61	83.20
830	25.98	38.93	43.04	46.50	55.80	58.80	1430	46.07	69.42	77.18	83.80
840	26.29	39.40	43.52	47.00	56.40	59.40	1440	46.44	69.99	77.75	84.40
850	26.61	39.87	44.00	47.50	57.00	60.00	1450	46.81	70.56	78.32	85.00
860	26.92	40.34	44.48	48.00	57.60	60.60	1460	47.18	71.13	78.89	85.60
870	27.24	40.81	44.96	48.50	58.20	61.20	1470	47.55	71.70	79.46	86.20
880	27.55	41.28	45.44	49.00	58.80	61.80	1480	47.92	72.27	80.03	86.80
890	27.87	41.75	45.92	49.50	59.40	62.40	1490	48.29	72.84	80.60	87.40
900	28.18	42.22	46.40	50.00	60.00	63.00	1500	48.66	73.41	81.17	88.00
910	28.50	42.69	46.88	50.50	60.60	63.60	1510	49.03	73.98	81.74	88.60
920	28.81	43.16	47.36	51.00	61.20	64.20	1520	49.40	74.55	82.31	89.20
930	29.13	43.63	47.84	51.50	61.80	64.80	1530	49.77	75.12	82.88	89.80
940	29.44	44.10	48.32	52.00	62.40	65.40	1540	50.14	75.69	83.45	90.40
950	29.76	44.57	48.80	52.50	63.00	66.00	1550	50.51	76.26	84.02	91.00
960	30.07	45.04	49.28	53.00	63.60	66.60	1560	50.88	76.83	84.59	91.60
970	30.39	45.51	49.76	53.50	64.20	67.20	1570	51.25	77.40	85.16	92.20
980	30.70	45.98	50.24	54.00	64.80	67.80	1580	51.62	77.97	85.73	92.80
990	31.02	46.45	50.72	54.50	65.40	68.40	1590	51.99	78.54	86.30	93.40
1000	31.33	46.92	51.20	55.00	66.00	69.00	1600	52.36	79.11	86.87	94.00
1010	31.65	47.39	51.68	55.50	66.60	69.60	1610	52.73	79.68	87.44	94.60
1020	31.96	47.86	52.16	56.00	67.20	70.20	1620	53.10	80.25	88.01	95.20
1030	32.28	48.33	52.64	56.50	67.80	70.80	1630	53.47	80.82	88.58	95.80
1040	32.59	48.80	53.12	57.00	68.40	71.40	1640	53.84	81.39	89.15	96.40
1050	32.91	49.27	53.60	57.50	69.00	72.00	1650	54.21	81.96	89.72	97.00
1060	33.22	49.74	54.08	58.00	69.60	72.60	1660	54.58	82.53	90.29	97.60
1070	33.54	50.21	54.56	58.50	70.20	73.20	1670	54.95	83.10	90.86	98.20
1080	33.85	50.68	55.04	59.00	70.80	73.80	1680	55.32	83.67	91.43	98.80
1090	34.17	51.15	55.52	59.50	71.40	74.40	1690	55.69	84.24	92.00	99.40
1100	34.48	51.62	56.00	60.00	72.00	75.00	1700	56.06	84.81	92.57	100.00

32

48

56

60

70

75

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These Tables continue the reductions made by Form

3275, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral shows complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago 4, Ill.

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DUST explosions in the grain and milling industry have caused huge losses—in some cases over a hundred times what it would have cost for a complete protective dust control system.

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This patented Dust Collector is the key to the uniformly successful operation of DAY DUST CONTROL Systems. Its advantages include low resistance, high separating efficiency, compact space-saving design, easy installation. Available for Hammer and Attrition Mills and many other applications.

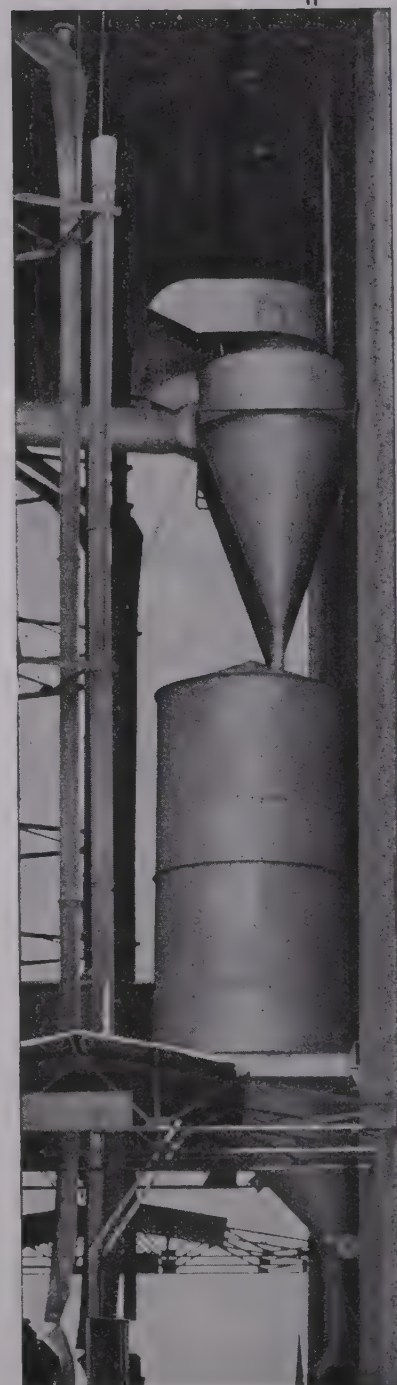
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One of many types of DAY installations at a grain elevator. The dust is discharged directly from the dust tank into box car below.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 9, 1945

THE CLOSING of country elevators because operators are not obtainable has reduced the grain trades facilities for cleaning and forwarding food for our warriors abroad.

THE ACTIVE agitators of the crop killers union are greatly alarmed by the leaf rust resulting in some wheat fields from excessive precipitation in the southwest and from chinch bugs in the middle west.

IN AUGUST 1917 the U. S. Government sealed the price of No. 1 northern wheat at \$2.20 per bushel, but before and after the ceiling wheat sold at \$3.50 per bushel. How much wheat have you in store and what did it cost you?

TWO FIRES caused by lightning have resulted in heavy losses recently, both of which could have been prevented by the installation of improved lightning protection. The fire insurance companies allow such a generous credit on insurance policies covering elevators protected by lightning rods, no property owner can afford to be without rods.

ONE OF the emphatic trends of elevator improvement is the provision of larger storage facilities at every shipping station to help the elevator operator to handle an extra large crop easily even though the railroads are not able to obtain the ample supply of box cars.

THE POST OFFICE, like every other employer of labor, is experiencing much difficulty with new workers and we are receiving complaints from would-be subscribers who remitted in cash but their remittances failed to reach us. It is much safer to send check, draft, or Post Office money order.

THE CCC loaned \$251,000,000 to wheat growers during 1944 and thereby encouraged them to hold their grain, but holding did not enable borrowers to gain enough to pay for storage or offset shrinkage and deterioration. The fixed ceiling proved a bar to advancing prices. Why should growers speculate in any grain when prices are fixed?

WHEN grain is not mixed thoroughly in the car the inspector who follows the rules given in the grain inspectors' manual, item 1320, is required to state on the one certificate an estimate of the quantity and grade of the greater portion and also an estimate of the remainder of its grade. He violates the rule if he grades the entire shipment down to the lowest grade in the car.

THE FEED dealers and grinders of northwest Ohio are disposed to fight the fines and assessments of the O.P.A. because of sales and purchases above the ceiling price for corn. While sales at prices above the ceiling may have helped feeders to save much of their greatly needed live stock, the Federal Courts will not be likely to ignore the authority given the O.P.A. to enforce the Federal laws.

IF MATERIALS for building boxcars had been allotted boxcar manufacturers, surplus grain of the corn belt would not be blocking country elevators or rotting in the fields at this late date and the CCC would not have discovered any excuse for importing wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed. Let American exporters find profitable markets for American grain first and have first call on use of all boxcars available to deliver grain sold.

THE SENATE inquiry into the box car shortage has produced results. Shortcomings of the O.D.T. and the I.C.C. were exposed; and the O.D.T. has bestirred itself. At any rate arrivals of carloads of corn at terminals have increased. On May 9 Chicago received 262 cars of corn, against 81 a year ago; Omaha 168, against 26; and Kansas City 115, against 14. Duluth had 186 cars of wheat, against 51 a year ago. Some shippers are getting the box cars long needed.

WELL STUDIED Plans made now for needed improvements in your plant will expedite the completion of better facilities for handling the 1945 crop economically.

LOCAL DRAFT boards should take note that Marvin Jones, war food administrator, in a letter to the chairman of a House committee May 9 said deferment should be granted irreplaceable personnel in food processing plants.

FIRMS having the opportunity to give employment to war veterans, of whom many will soon return, will find helpful suggestions in a report on re-employment of these deserving men prepared by the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.

THE PERSISTENT effort of the Federal Government to encourage country merchants to collect all old book accounts and refuse credit in excess of sixty days has helped marvelously in assisting all merchants to reduce their Accounts Receivable while farmers are receiving profitable prices for all their products.

TWO FATAL accidents are reported in our news columns this number, one due to a child jumping into open grain car and being smothered; the other, a workman fell from catwalk in cupola when caught in moving belt conveyor. Children should not be permitted to use the grain elevator as a playground. Many children are killed because men in charge of operations hesitate to drive them away.

OUR NEWS columns this number tell of fifteen new grain elevators approaching completion or planned for early construction. Other building news includes fifteen feed mills, offices and warehouses, so it is reasonable to expect that country shippers will be better equipped to handle the 1945 crop than they were to handle the 1944 crop. Materials and men will soon be obtainable for the improvements needed.

THE RECORD of the ten elevators and feed mills visited by fire and reported in this number shows conclusively that all elevator owners are not equipping their plants for extinguishing fire in their early stages because six of the ten plants visited by fire, as reported in this number, were completely destroyed. Water barrels and buckets, as usual, helped to extinguish fires and reduce the fire losses.

LAND prices are not inflated, as claimed by several of the state agricultural colleges. In Minnesota the land price index stands at 115, compared with 213 in 1920. Even where prices are higher than they have been, the hidden truth is that instead of land going up the dollar has gone down. Dollars have been cheapened by government action, so it should take more of them to buy land or any commodity.

THE HEAVY demurrage charges reinstated last month are, no doubt, helping to expedite the loading and unloading of box cars. The charges assessed for delays in unloading box cars per day or fraction thereof are so excessive, all shippers and receivers will make a special effort to keep box cars rolling. Eleven dollars per car per day or fraction thereof after three days is quite expensive, and shippers will hesitate to order a box car until they are ready to load it.

THE FACT that the book, "The Road to Serfdom" has become a best seller is cheering news if it indicates that the public wants the truth about government activities that would destroy the American system of free enterprise and private profit. The author, a professor of the University of London, who has been giving a series of lectures in the United States, denounces illegitimate government planning that leads to central control of production by government and stifles healthful competition.

Study the Mixed Feed Order

The Mixed Feed Order of May 19 is a product of the earnest co-operation of the trade with Washington officials.

Instead of the half-baked orders of the past that called for continuous amendments M.P.R. 585 is a finished work deserving the careful study of everyone making or selling formula feeds. Every imaginable contingency has been provided for. Thus the order is unavoidably long.

Within 60 days from the effective date of the order all classes of manufacturers, including batch mixers for the custom trade, must determine base ingredient prices for every ingredient now used.

Copies of this 56-page mimeograph should be available from offices of the O.P.A. Excerpts are published elsewhere in this number.

Vast Output of Government Orders

Back in 1936 when the Administration found it necessary to foreclose on the humble citizen's plea that he did not know what the president had ordered, by beginning the publication of the Federal Register, in which the printing of a decree, directive, rule, order, or regulation made it binding on the unwary citizen, that publication used 2,608 pages.

Contrast that with the space required in 1943 to print the Federal Register, when it mounted to 17,544 pages. Since it was started the Register has printed about 93,000,000 words. Could the ordinary citizen read all that? Not at all. Working eight hours a day, 40 hours a week at the rate of 80 words a minute it is estimated by one publication it would take 10 years to read it.

War and Prices

Price is an expression of the buying and selling power. As sellers enter and buyers withdraw, prices decline. Conversely as buyers enter and sellers withdraw from the market prices advance.

Traders are encouraged to buy because the currency has been grossly inflated; and governments must buy for relief.

Other traders look at the increased box car supply and the growing fields, and sell.

It seems likely that the forces of inflation will be with us continuously, while the bearish factors will be effective temporarily. Thus the grain futures may be purchased whenever oversold.

Saving Damp Corn

Continued rain on the enormous quantity of corn still in the fields of the corn belt is encouraging farmers and country grain merchants to provide more storage facilities and better cribs. The tendency is to provide narrow cribs so as to increase the ventilation of grain stored therein. The portable A ventilator which increases ventilation at every point where installed in any crib will save many million bushels from heating.

News reports from South Dakota seem to carry conviction that much shelled corn stored in elevators has already spoiled beyond possibilities of salvage. Damp shelled corn stored in two South Dakota elevators is credited with having started fires that resulted in destruction of the elevators and contents. A modern drier is so inexpensive and so effective in handling a damp crop like that of 1944, every owner of a country elevator can afford to install a drier and save his plant and contents from destruction.

Food Needed for Relief

With the signing of peace in Europe the munitions factory recedes into the background while the flour mill and the grain elevator comes to the fore.

All the pressure for production will shift from war materiel to food, Leo T. Crowley, head of the foreign economic administration, estimates that nearly a quarter of a billion persons in Europe, exclusive of Germany, must have additional food to escape starving to death.

Before the war America was an importer of food. It is obvious, therefore, that citizens of the United States must tighten their belt, practice self denial, if we are to fulfill even part of our obligations.

It is feared that the top-heavy U.N.-R.R.A. will fail in distribution of supplies where needed most, due to political considerations. A better job, and to the satisfaction of the American people could be done by our own War Department in the liberated countries.

The need for food will continue into 1946, and will make heavy demands on transportation by rail and water. Those agencies may fall short of the demands; but the grain shippers operating the privately owned grain handling facilities will be found equal to the emergency.

Increasing Elevating Capacity

Many country shippers who have long objected to spending evenings and Sundays at the elevator in order to load one more car, are gradually increasing the elevating capacity of their shipping leg without increasing the size of the leg bearing and the power that operates the leg.

Increasing the number of buckets on the belt may increase the volume of grain elevated but it will also increase the weight of the load and the friction on the head pulley, making a larger bearing necessary for the safe elevation of the full carrying capacity of the buckets. An increased power equipment may help to operate the buckets to their full carrying capacity but the speed of the belt cannot be increased or the heavier load elevated without increasing the friction on the old bearings and thereby increasing the fire hazard of the elevator head.

More fires originate in the cupola than in any other part of the elevator, traceable, of course, to the point of greatest friction which is found in the bearings of the elevator head. Elevator owners cannot afford to increase the number or size of buckets without increasing the head pulley bearings, for, by so doing, they greatly increase the friction and the fire hazard. Elevator operators who have increased the number, the size or the speed of buckets on any elevator belt without increasing the bearing on the head pulley will fully appreciate the necessity of watching head pulley bearings with extreme vigilance and equipping each bearing with a journal alarm.

It is the general conviction of field men inspecting country elevators that fully one-half of the fires occurring after day time operations have ceased are traceable directly to hot bearings and, doubtless, their conviction regarding the frequency of hot bearings is fully confirmed by elevator operators who make it a regular practice to inspect all bearings every day before going home for the night. The more general use of anti-friction bearings in every elevator will, of course, reduce the fuel bill, the friction load, the cost of lubrication and fire losses.

THE MORE liberal allowance of steel to the manufacturers of farm machinery will surely help farmers to use more machinery and supplement the return of farm labor to the end that all sections will be able to produce more crops and better feed for domestic and foreign needs.

Permits Required for Carload Grain

Interstate Commerce Commission Service Order No. 304, effective May 1, provides that no carrier shall accept for transportation at, or transport from, any station in an origin territory described, a box carload shipment of grain consigned or reconsigned to any station in the corresponding destination territory, unless and until the consignor or agent of the consignor surrenders a permit issued by the appropriate permit agent.

SOUTHWEST AREA: Permit agent A. T. Sindel, 1070 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Points of origin, all stations in the states of Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, also Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Ia., East St. Louis and Granite City, Ill. Points of destination, all stations east of the west bank of Lake Michigan, east of the Chicago switching district and the Illinois-Indiana state line thence stations on and east of the Ohio-Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, La., except New Orleans for export.

CENTRAL AREA: Permit agent, J. H. Fisher, Room 1955, 209 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. Points of origin, all stations in the states of Iowa, Illinois (including the entire Chicago switching district), and Wisconsin, except Superior, East End, and Itasca, Wis., Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Ia., East St. Louis and Granite City, Ill. Points of destination, all stations east of the west bank of Lake Michigan, east of the Chicago switching district and the Illinois-Indiana state line thence stations on and east of the Ohio-Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, La., except New Orleans for export.

NORTHWEST AREA: Origin, all stations in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, also Superior, East End and Itasca, Wis. Destination, all stations east of the west bank of Lake Michigan, east of the Chicago switching district and the Illinois-Indiana state line thence stations on and east of the Ohio-Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, La., except New Orleans for export. Grand Forks, N. Dak., and all stations in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, also all points in the Chicago switching district, Omaha, South Omaha, Nebraska City, Nebr., and Kansas City, Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan.

DIRECTIONS TO AGENTS.—The number of permits issued shall be governed by the car supply available and the permit agent shall inform the carriers where grain is located which is ready for shipment under permit. The general grain agent may, upon such notice as can be given, waive the requirements as to permits from or to any area and on any grain; he may also restore the permit requirements at his discretion. Other directions to the general grain agent will be issued as the need arises by V. C. Clinger, Director, Bureau of Service, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Car Service Rules Suspended.—The operation of all car service rules, regulations or practices, insofar as they conflict with the provisions of this order, is hereby suspended.

This order shall expire at 11:59 p.m., July 31, 1945.

Service Order No. 304 has been amended so that permits are NOT required on all box carload shipments of CORN consigned or reconsigned as follows:

From all stations in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana; also Superior, East End and Itasca, Wis.

To Grand Forks, N. D., and to all stations in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois; also, to all points in the Chicago switching district, Omaha, South Omaha, Nebraska City, Neb., Kansas City, Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan.

Another amendment suspends the permit system on wheat to Minneapolis and Duluth.

Effective 12:01 a. m. May 8, Service Order No. 304 has been amended so that permits will not be required for the shipment of wheat, corn,

rye, oats, barley and flaxseed, in box cars, from points in the central permit area outlined originally, including the Chicago switching district, to Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Cincinnati, O., and Louisville, Ky.

O.P.A. Enforcement

BUCKINGHAM, IA.—The Buckingham Grain Co., recently charged with violating price regulations, settled for \$61.68.—A.G.T.

The National Ass'n Will Confer

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 24. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 28. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.

June 6-7. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicago Brokerage Raised

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade voted several months ago to increase the fee for brokerage; and on May 3 the Office of Price Administration authorized the special maximum rates, which were made effective May 8 as follows:

229. BROKERAGE BY GRADE.—The rates of brokerage for the purchase or sale of commodities by grade are as follows:

(a) For the purchase, or for the sale, by grade alone, of wheat, corn, soy beans, oats, rye, barley or flaxseed, to be delivered in store in regular houses, either for immediate or for future delivery, twenty cents per 1,000 bus. in lots of 5,000 bus. or multiples thereof, and twenty-five cents per 1,000 bus. for delivery in lots of less than 5,000 bus.

(b) For the purchase, or for the sale, of all kinds of grain in store in Chicago, when special location or character of property is stipulated, fifty cents per 1,000 bus.

(c) For the purchase, or for the sale, of contract D.S. short ribs, D.S. extra short clears, D.S. clear bellies, or lard, for future delivery, two and one-half cents per 1,000 pounds; on transactions made in the open market for immediate delivery, one-eighth of one cent.

(d) For the purchase, or for the sale, of cotton for future delivery, seventy-five cents for each 50 bales.

(e) For the purchase, or for the sale, of contract cottonseed oil for future delivery, \$1.25 per tank car.

(f) For the purchase, or for the sale, by grade alone, per car, either for immediate or for future delivery, or to arrive, or in carload lots, in any position: On wheat or barley, \$2.00; corn, rye, oats or soy beans, \$1.50; hay or straw, \$3.00; ear corn, \$2.00; screenings, bran, middlings, and all kinds of ground feed, \$2.00; flaxseed, \$2.50; clover, timothy, millet, Hungarian, mustard, or buckwheat seeds, \$3.00; cottonseed oil, \$1.25, and seeds in less than carload lots (provided total charge is not more than \$3.00), per bag, \$0.03.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

C., B. & Q. 119041 went east thru Stronghurst, Ill., at 9:55 a.m., May 4, leaking wheat badly.—Stronghurst Grain & Mdse. Co., Glenn D. Marshall, mgr.

Harmful Continuation of Government Controls

MAURICE MANDEVILLE, president of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., made the following statement May 1:

"Reports circulating in the sugar trade to the effect that the U. S. Government may be desirous of purchasing three crops of sugar from Cuba, while not confirmed, indicate, nevertheless, a trend towards a continuation of Government controls created by the war beyond the period of the emergency.

"If the sugar crops of Cuba are purchased for 1946, 1947 and 1948, it will mean that the Government will have controlled the sugar business for a period of seven years. A control of this type for such an extended period will atrophy the forces of free enterprise in the sugar industry and will tend to perpetuate the bureaucratic system in that industry. While guaranties of price and production normally may seem attractive to producers and processors of foods, the effect in the long run will be to destroy private enterprise and personal ingenuity and initiative. From the standpoint of the public at large, such extended controls are injurious, for history shows that fixed prices and controlled production do not encourage the wider distribution of commodities necessary to improve the standards of living."

Grain Trimmers Ass'n Not an Employer

Under the provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Act the Director of Labor assessed the Chicago Grain Trimmers Ass'n \$17,758.32 for contributions, interest and penalties for a period beginning in 1937 and ending in 1941. The Ass'n refused to pay and the Director of Labor, Francis B. Murphy, brought suit to recover. The Circuit Court of Cook County decided in favor of Murphy; but on appeal this was reversed Jan. 17, 1945, by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

The Ass'n is an unincorporated group, having no written agreement or rules. Its affairs are handled by Wm. J. Mayer as sec'y and treas. It is associated with local No. 101 of the American Federation of Labor and the International Longshoremen's Ass'n. The Ass'n is composed of 22 regular members, each of whom has contributed \$218 to a working capital, which is returned to a member when he withdraws, or paid to his family in case of his death.

Besides the 22 regular members there is a group of men who have not contributed to the capital fund, who are known as outsiders. When called in to work on a grain trimming job they are compensated in exactly the same manner as regular members.

Arrangements for the loading of grain are made between the shipowner and Mayer at a rate per thousand bushels agreed on. Mayer then selects the men to do the job. At the end of each week, Mayer, after paying overhead expenses, divides the money earned in proportion to the amount of time worked by each man. Payments by shipowners are deposited in the Ass'n's bank account. The shovels used are purchased by the Ass'n, which also pays the dues of union members.

The Supreme Court of Illinois said "We are of the opinion the Ass'n is not an employer of its members, but merely a convenient device for allocating work and to divide the earnings. The Ass'n has no legal entity distinct and apart from its members. We are of the opinion the members are not employed by the Ass'n under the provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Act. The Director of Labor was without authority to make the assessments." 58 N. E. Rep. (2d) 906.

Dr. JOHN C. BAKER will be awarded the Thomas Burr Osborne medal by the New York section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at a special dinner meeting May 15 at the Hotel New Yorker, New York.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

More Buckets Call for More Power

Grain & Feed Journals: During the past few years there have been a number of country grain elevators that have increased the number of grain buckets on the belt in the leg in some cases practically doubling their intake capacity. In many cases no consideration has been given by the management to the installation of a larger motor or power unit to take care of this increased load. As a result there have been several severe fires traceable directly to this condition.

Elevator managers should consider the proper amount of motive power to be used when they make a change increasing the carrying capacity of their leg.—Harold Peterson, inspector mill and elevator department, Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.

Capacity of Pit?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the capacity of a pit used for unloading car of grain? We could figure the capacity if we knew how high grain would build up on the wall. What should be the bottom slope of the pit?—Knob Noster Elevator Co., Knobnoster, Mo.

Ans.: A bushel of grain contains 2,150.49 cubic inches. Figure the number of cubic inches occupied by the grain in the pit and divide by 2,150.49, the result being bushels.

As the bottom of the grain is on an incline and as the top surface also is inclined, in figuring the depth of grain take the average depth, which should be that half way between the highest and lowest. The same for the top surface.

To ascertain how high the grain will build upon the wall pour grain into a small pile on a floor and measure exactly the angle between the floor and top of heap. This is the angle of repose and varies a little for different grains, angle. The angle will be the same in the pit for the top surface of the grain.

Obviously the bottom of the pit should have flaxseed flowing most easily, having a small enough incline to be self-cleaning.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug. 5.....	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	....
Sept. 2.....	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583	....
Oct. 7.....	47,183	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Nov. 4.....	49,253	3,268	25,151	42,557	13,204
Dec. 2.....	46,901	2,652	23,139	42,883	17,903
Jan. 6.....	45,150	1,191	20,438	43,901	23,073
Jan. 13.....	44,677	1,153	21,327	44,731	24,103
Jan. 20.....	45,146	1,028	20,866	44,810	24,256
Jan. 27.....	43,890	986	22,455	45,445	24,000
Feb. 3.....	43,248	986	22,267	46,378	24,288
Feb. 10.....	42,125	937	22,000	48,294	23,951
Feb. 17.....	41,624	962	22,421	48,967	23,729
Feb. 24.....	40,810	929	23,712	49,681	23,839
Mar. 3.....	42,135	868	23,637	51,332	24,469
Mar. 10.....	40,577	884	23,513	53,157	24,244
Mar. 17.....	40,003	901	22,853	52,847	24,056
Mar. 24.....	40,394	909	22,449	54,242	22,651
Mar. 31.....	41,028	778	22,672	54,471	23,031
Apr. 7.....	40,580	863	22,415	46,222	21,328
Apr. 13.....	40,817	950	23,225	46,825	20,910
Apr. 21.....	40,137	971	24,250	48,757	22,743
Apr. 28.....	39,766	1,064	24,441	49,227	21,902
May 5.....	39,152	1,238	24,047	48,448	21,195

Corn Regulation Amended

Effective May 7 the OPA has amended Supp. 4 to FPR 2, so that sec. 6 (a) (6) reads as follows:

(6) *Base prices at the farm where grown.* At the farm where grown (i) the base price of the nearest interior rail point or barge loading point (whichever is nearest to such farm) less 4 cents per bushel or (ii) the base price at the nearest barge loading point less 2½ cents per bushel, and less a transportation charge at the rates set forth in section 7 (b) (2) (ii) from the barge loading point to the farm: *Provided*, That if the corn is not hauled and delivered to a barge loading point, the base price on resale shall be as in (i) above.

(8) *Base prices for ear corn and snapped corn.* The base price per bushel, bulk, for ear corn and snapped corn, shall be the appropriate base price for the kind and grade of shelled corn into which such ear corn or snapped corn can be converted, except, that if the market price for ear corn or snapped corn is less than the market price (not in excess of the maximum price) for the appropriate kind and grade of shelled corn into which such ear corn or snapped corn can be converted, the ear corn or snapped corn base price shall be the base price for the appropriate kind and grade of shelled corn less that difference per bushel, bulk, between the market price of such shelled corn and the market price of such ear or snapped corn.

Paragraph (b) of section 10 is amended to read as follows:

(b) *If delivery to you is in less than carload quantity.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraphs (2) and (3), if you receive any lot of corn from your supplier in less than carload quantity and reship such corn by rail or vessel or sell it in storage, you must use the base price at the point of reshipment or storage, less 1¼ cents per bushel, in place of your supplier's maximum price and, after such adjustment, you calculate your maximum price as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) If you receive any lot of corn from your supplier in less than carload quantity and you reship the corn by rail or vessel from a terminal base point or sell it in storage there, you must use such terminal base price less 2½ cents per bushel in place of your supplier's maximum price. Your markup on deliveries in a carload quantity, when so received, shall be 2½ cents per bushel. The limitations on markups, set forth in section 12, shall not apply to the markup provided in this subparagraph.

(3) If you receive any lot of corn from your supplier in less than carload quantity and you reship the corn by barge from a barge loading point or sell it in storage there, you must use the barge loading point base price in place of your supplier's maximum price and after such adjustment you calculate your maximum price as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

8. A new paragraph (c) is added to Table I in Appendix A to read as follows:

(c) *Method of adjusting prices for grade and quality.* The premiums and discounts in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this table are used to adjust the price for the standard grade and quality (No. 2 yellow or No. 2 mixed corn, testing 53 pounds per bushel) so as to arrive at the price for a lot of corn grading other than standard. When corn is shipped out of a place of business, such outbound lot may be of different grade and quality than the inbound

lot whose history you are using for the purpose of pricing the outbound lot. In such cases it is necessary to make a price adjustment to reflect such differences in grade and quality. This is done by adjusting the price of the inbound lot to a No. 2 yellow or No. 2 mixed corn (standard grade and quality) basis, by applying the schedule of premiums and discounts set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this table, and then adjusting that price in the same manner to determine the correct price for the grade and quality of the outbound shipment.

Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n Thriving

W. E. Culbertson, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n has issued his annual report from which we take the following:

I am making no effort to review the activities of the Association during the year past, as members have from time to time been advised upon these from this office. I do however wish to state that as this year it is the intention of the War Food Administration to announce its Soybean Loan and Purchase (Support) Program for 1945 without holding public hearings, that your Association, jointly with the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, requested that no change be made from the 1944 program. I would like to add that throughout the past year we have maintained friendly and cordial relations with the Farmers organization and that our efforts in behalf of the country grain dealers have consistently had the support of that organization.

During the year we have added 59 new members, however we have sustained by deaths, consolidations, and going out of business, a loss of 20 members, so the membership shows a net gain of 39.

The finances are in a little better condition, notwithstanding more heavy demands upon them than a year ago. Receipts: Balance on hand May 1, 1944 was \$584.79; membership dues \$3,745.00; directory advertising \$1,602.50; balance on hand May 1, 1945, \$720.64.



Erland Carlsson, Lindsborg, Kan. Re-appointed Chief Grain Inspector

Mixed Feed Order of May 19

The Office of Price Administration on May 4 issued new regulations for pricing all mixed animal and poultry feeds, effective May 19.

No change is made in the basic pricing policies, but it simplifies industry compliance. Mineral mixed feeds remain under No. 378.

The key to pricing is the control price of the manufacturer. It controls the maximum price at which the manufacturer may sell, and the price that he may show on his price list. Each manufacturer's price list gives his maximum selling prices for the weekly effective period of the list. The manufacturer's price list, in turn, determines the maximum prices at which wholesalers and retailers may sell.

The control price consists of the maximum cost of ingredients and containers, which are called base ingredient prices and base container prices, plus the historical margin of the manufacturer.

The regulation spells out in detail how base ingredient and container prices and margins are determined, and how they may be filed with and approved by OPA. Once they are determined, ingredient prices do not change except in unusual circumstances under which they may be adjusted.

By the new regulation, the control price is easily determined at any time. It adjusts itself from week to week to the formula used by the manufacturer in computing his list prices for the week. During the week it remains constant.

MANUFACTURERS.—Each manufacturer subject to this regulation shall remain subject to Maximum Price Regulation No. 378 with respect to each of his mixed feeds until he has filed a margin and base ingredient prices for such mixed feed under the provisions of Section 4.1(f) and 4.2(c) of this regulation, or until 60 days after the effective date of this regulation, whichever is earlier, whereupon this regulation shall supersede Maximum Price Regulation No. 378 with respect to such mixed feed.

WHOLESALE, RETAIL, PRIVATE BRAND DEALERS AND CUSTOM MIXERS.—With respect to sales of mixed feeds by wholesalers, retailers, private brand dealers and custom mixers, this regulation, upon its effective date, shall supersede Maximum Price Regulation No. 378.

GENERAL RULE.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (b) and (c) the maximum price for any sale or delivery of mixed feed under this regulation shall be the maximum price in effect on the date of the seller's receipt of the order. If delivery is made more than 90 days after the date of the receipt of the order, the maximum price of the seller at the date of delivery shall apply.

Sec. 3.4. PROHIBITION AGAINST SELLING MIXED FEEDS until guaranteed analysis is filed. A mixed feed shall not be sold in a state until the guaranteed minimum of protein and fat and the guaranteed maximum of fibre of such mixed feed is filed either pursuant to the requirements of a statute in that state or with a district office of the Office of Price Administration in that state. This requirement is included in this regulation for the purpose of identifying mixed feeds.

Each manufacturer shall determine margins separately for each mixed feed for each Class A and Class B plant that he operates.

FILING OF BASE INGREDIENT PRICE and base container prices.—For each of the ingredients listed below that he uses in any form as a base ingredient each manufacturer shall within 60 days of the effective date of this regulation, file his base ingredient prices for each of his Class A and Class B plants at which more than 3,500 tons of mixed feeds were manufactured in the year 1944, and he may also file for any of his other Class A or Class B plants. After a period of 60 days from the effective date of this regulation no manu-

facturer shall sell any mixed feed containing such ingredients until he has filed such base ingredient prices.

Corn, oats, wheat, barley, grain sorghums, alfalfa meal, linseed meal, soybean meal, cottonseed meal, hominy feed, fish scraps, wheat mill feeds, meat scraps digester tankage, gluten feed, gluten meal, brewers' grain and distillers' grain.

A base ingredient price shall be filed for each of the above commodities in its form as listed if the manufacturer uses it as an ingredient in that form consistent with the provisions of Section 4.2(a)(1). If he does not so use it as an ingredient in that form but uses it in other forms (processed to a lesser or greater degree) he shall file for it in at least one of such other forms in which he uses it as an ingredient. If a manufacturer uses a mixed feed as an ingredient he may, but he need not, file a base ingredient price for such ingredient.

Sec. 5.3. RETAILERS, INCLUDING PRIVATE BRAND DEALERS and importers selling at retail. For each sale of mixed feed by you as a retailer, your maximum price shall be as follows:

(a) If you bought the mixed feed from its manufacturer, the list price shown by the manufacturer, for the applicable rate point, on either (1) the price list on the basis of which you bought such mixed feed, or (2) the current price list (NOTE: Section 5.4 explains what price list is "current" as to you), plus such additions to the list price as the manufacturer could lawfully have charged you on your purchase of such mixed feed; or

(b) If you bought the mixed feed from a wholesaler or importer, the maximum price he could lawfully have charged you at the time you bought it, or the maximum price he could lawfully charge you at the time of your sale, whichever maximum price is higher; and

(c) If you are an importer your maximum purchase price, plus

(d) In addition to (a) or (b) or (c) above: (1) Any transportation cost that you incur to your place of business and from your place of business to the buyer's receiving point; and

(2) On lots you have unloaded into a wholesale warehouse before reloading, shipping to, and unloading into your retail place of business from which you sell to feeders, a handling charge in addition of \$2.50 per ton for mixed feeds in 100-pound containers, and \$4.00 per ton for mixed feeds in containers of less than 100 pounds; *Provided*, That you shall not add such charges on lots with respect to which such charges have been made by a prior seller; plus

(3) The applicable of the following mark-ups:

SCHEDULES II—MARKUPS

(1) For sales in 100-pound containers, 1. All dairy and cattle feed except calf feeds, all horse and mule feeds and all poultry, duck and turkey feeds except as set forth below, \$5.50 per ton, \$0.27½ per 100-lb. bag.

2. All rabbit feeds, all pig and hog feeds, all sheep and goat feeds, all laying, growing, and broiler mash and pellets for poultry, ducks and turkeys, except (a) flushing mash, concentrates and supplements for poultry, ducks and turkeys used for further mixing or feeding with more than 50% of grain and (b) starting mash and pellets for poultry, ducks and turkeys, \$7.00 per ton, \$0.35 per 100-lb. bag.

3. All pigeon and squab feeds, all self feeds, all poultry, duck and turkey mash and pellets designed for starting poultry, ducks and turkeys and flushing mash, concentrates and supplements for poultry, ducks and turkeys used for further mixing or feeding with more than 50% of grain, \$10.00 per ton, \$0.50 per bag.

4. Fox, mink and similar fur bearing animal feeds except rabbits, and all feeds for game birds and feeds for animals raised in laboratories, \$15.00 per ton, \$0.75 per bag.

Sec. 5.6. MAXIMUM PRICES for custom mixing. For all custom mixing by you, your maximum price shall be:

(a) The maximum retail price for the quantity of the ingredient bulk or sacked, as the case may be, for all ingredients subject to price control which are furnished by you; plus

(b) The reasonable retail market value of all ingredients not subject to price control which are furnished by you; plus

(c) A charge for processing any ingredients at the rate of \$3.50 per ton; plus

(d) A mixing and sacking charge of \$3.00 per ton; plus

(e) The maximum price for any bags furnished by you.

Pet Foods, for which maximum prices are provided under the provisions of MPR 552 or MPR 367, are exempted from this mixed feed regulation, MPR 585.

Barley Support Plan

The War Food Administration Apr. 28 announced the Government's 1945 barley price support program.

LOANS TO FARMERS: Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be made to farmers on a note-and-chattel-mortgage basis for barley stored on farms and on the basis of a note-and-loan agreement when stored in approved warehouses.

TERMINAL LOAN RATES: The loan rates per bushel for No. 1 barley at terminal basic markets are: 95 cents at Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco; 91 cents at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha; \$1.06 at Philadelphia and Baltimore; and \$1.01 at Memphis.

DIFFERENTIAL COUNTY LOAN RATES: The loan rates for farm-stored barley grading No. 1 will vary from 75 cents to 97 cents per bushel by specified counties and states: 75 cents to 82 cents in Arizona; 75 cents to 89 cents in California; 75 cents to 85 cents in Delaware; 75 cents to 85 cents in Idaho; 83 cents to 88 cents in Illinois; 85 cents to 89 cents in Indiana; 80 cents to 84 cents in Iowa; 75 cents to 83 cents in Kansas; 88 cents in Kentucky; 97 cents in Maryland; 80 cents to 90 cents in Michigan; 76 cents to 84 cents in Minnesota; 79 cents to 88 cents in Missouri; 75 cents in Montana; 75 cents to 83 cents in Nebraska; 78 cents to 83 cents in Nevada; 95 cents in New Jersey; 75 cents to 76 cents in New Mexico; 93 cents in New York; 90 cents in North Carolina; 75 cents to 78 cents in North Dakota; 90 cents in Ohio; 76 cents to 84 cents in Oklahoma; 78 cents to 90 cents in Oregon; 95 cents in Pennsylvania; 75 cents to 81 cents in South Dakota; 90 cents in Tennessee; 76 cents to 79 cents in specified counties in Texas; 75 cents to 81 cents in Utah; 94 cents in Virginia; 76 cents to 87 cents in Washington; 92 cents in West Virginia; 79 cents to 87 cents in Wisconsin; and 75 cents in Wyoming.

DISCOUNTS: Discounts from these rates will be 2 cents per bushel for No. 2 grade, 5 cents per bushel for No. 3, 8 cents per bushel for No. 4, and 15 cents per bushel for No. 5. A discount of 2 cents per bushel also will apply to mixed barley. Barley grading tough, stained, blighted, smutty, weevily, garlicky, ergotty, or bleached shall not be eligible for loan.

NO STORAGE PAYMENT: No storage payment will be made in connection with loans on farm-stored barley. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse-stored barley unless the producer has paid the storage charges through Apr. 30, 1946.

LOAN PERIOD: Loans will be available until Dec. 31, 1945, and will mature on Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand. All loans will be administered in the county by county agricultural conservation committees under the general supervision of the state committee.

Ohio Concrete Country Elevator

In northwestern Ohio a few miles from Lima on the Baltimore & Ohio at Cairo the West Cairo Farmers Elevator Co. has erected an up-to-date concrete grain elevator.

This new elevator is representative of the current movement in the grain territory towards provision of the best facilities for handling the crops and protecting grain from fire. Farmers flock with their truckloads to the modern elevator that can weigh large loads and service them expeditiously.

It is good business also to provide, as did the West Cairo Company, a drier to handle damp corn.

The building is 45 ft. 6 ins. by 51 ft. The bins are 106 ft. high, on top of which is a 2-story cupola, the lower floor 18 ft. high and the top floor 20 ft. The large bins are 20 ft. in inside diameter, with walls 6 ins. thick. Between are four smaller pocket bins.

The driveway is 14 ft. wide and 40 ft. 5 ins. long, with two dump sinks, one for ear corn and one for small grain. The small grain dump hoppers directly to the boot of the main elevator leg. The ear corn hopper is emptied by a No. 477 drag chain to No. 3 fan sheller.

Machinery equipment includes a main elevator of steel with 7x5 buckets, 24-in. boot and 48-in. head pulley, and a capacity of 2,500 bus. per hour; No. 7 Eureka Receiving Separator on top floor; Richardson 10-bu. Shipping Scale on bin floor; and Sidney Electric Manlift.

Corn handling equipment includes No. 3 Sidney Sheller, Sidney Rolling Screen Corn Cleaner, a stand of 14x7 elevators to corn cleaner floor, a No. 50 dust collector. In the basement two 12-in. screw conveyors at right angles converge to the boot of the main elevator leg.

Space in one of the large bins is allotted to the 200-bu. per hour oil burning Randolph Grain Drier, its garner receiving from the elevator head by a spout by-passing the cleaner.

All motors and starters are dust-tight. All equipment except the drier was furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., the drier by the O. W. Randolph Co. The plant was designed and erected by the A. Clemans Construction Co.

Prevention of Manlift Accidents

(Continued from page 348)

and platform on the downside. The floor itself should serve as a landing area.

Where space permits, a platform 2½ feet or 3 feet above the floor level should be provided on the top floor. This platform will permit an employee to step off the manlift in the event he rides past the top landing and the automatic switch fails. This platform can also serve as a platform for servicing the motor and other driving mechanism at the top of the elevator. Steps should be provided to this platform so that the manlift will not be used to reach it.

The landings on all floors should be protected with a nonskid surface. At each landing, there should be an enclosure of standard guard rail allowing only sufficient opening for getting on or off the elevator, leaving a landing space of not less than 2 feet around the opening. The standard rail should be arranged so that an employee going through the guard rail must make a turn before arriving at the manlift opening. In other words, the opening should either be indirect or staggered. This will prevent anyone from falling through the guard rail opening and down the elevator shaft. The area immediately adjacent to the landing space should not be used for piling materials, tools, or any other items. A toeboard not less than 4 inches in height should be installed directly under the guard rails, to prevent any object from inadvertently sliding under the guard rail and down the manlift opening.

7. Brakes.—The brake used must be capable of quickly stopping the manlift. A travel of 6

inches after application of the brake should be maximum. The magnetic type actuated by a spring which is held open by a magnet is preferred. If this type is used, it should be tested frequently to guard against failure.

Brake bands should be inspected frequently to guard against failure and should be of sufficient size to guarantee quick operation.

8. Switches, Relays, and Lights.—The automatic safety switch or switches should be located immediately above the top floor landing, not over 12 inches above the floor, and should be so arranged that after being thrown by the step, they can be reset only on the top floor and located in such a position that the person resetting them has a clear view of both the up and down side of the elevator shaft. In no event should they be so located that a person standing on the step can reset them. The proper installation should prevent anyone from the lower floors from starting the manlift after the

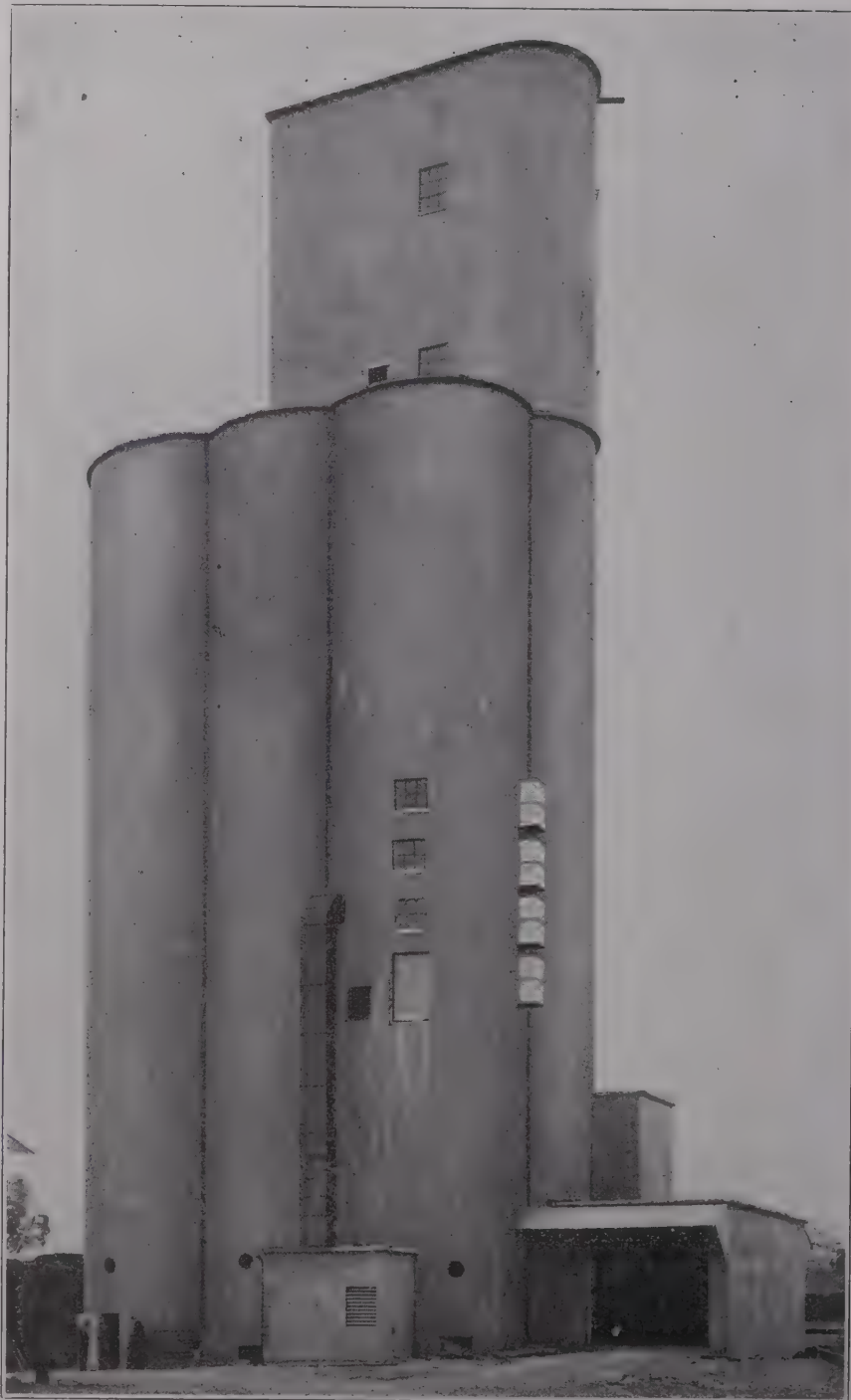
safety switch has been thrown because of a person riding past the top floor landing.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

CORN, farm stored, 90 per cent of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944, to May 31, 1945.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

WHEAT prices are expected to remain firm at ceiling levels during May. It appears that purchase and movement of wheat and flour for the army, lend-lease, and relief, rather than the prospects for a large new crop, will dominate wheat prices for the remainder of this season.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.



110,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator, Farmers Elevator Co., Cairo, Ohio
(See facing page)

Grain Allocation by United Nations

George McIvor, chairman of the Combined Food Board's Cereal Committee, gives the following description of its operations:

The Combined Food Board has jurisdiction over a wide range of foods. Each individual foodstuff is in the hands of a separate committee, which in turn reports to the Combined Food Board. Grains are handled by the Cereal Committee of the Combined Food Board.

THE CEREAL COMMITTEE is made up of representatives of Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and Australia. The Committee meets once a month in Washington and operates continuously thru its sec'y in Washington. The Cereal Committee is the centre to which the demands for grain from the United Nations and neutral countries converge day by day and month by month, and is the centre thru which allocations of surplus grain are made to provide for each individual demand. I want to make it clear that neither the Combined Food Board nor the Cereal Committee buy or sell grain. These organizations direct the movement and once an allocation is made the buying country must make its own arrangements with the supplying country.

The need for control and centralization is recognized not only in the work of the Combined Food Board, but on the part of importing countries. Apart from some shipments of wheat for feed purposes and some shipments of wheat flour, the purchasing of wheat today is a government function in importing countries.

HOW THE CEREAL COMMITTEE WORKS. Suppose Country A needs one mil-

lion bushels of wheat for delivery in 60 days at a particular port. This demand is forwarded to the Cereal Committee. The Committee knows all the demands which have to be filled at this particular time and also the supplies which may be drawn upon at this particular time. After considering all the factors governing at the moment, the Cereal Committee decides that Canada has one million bushels of wheat which is at the seaboard or can be placed at seaboard to meet the demand of Country A. Canada is given the allocation. Country A, having received an allocation of Canadian wheat then proceeds to make arrangements for the purchase of this wheat in Canada. In the meantime the British and U. S. Shipping Boards are notified of this demand and arrangements are made to have boats pick up the wheat and deliver it to the port of destination. This illustration serves to show you the precise arrangements that have to be made under existing conditions to bring about distribution of wheat as between supplying and consuming countries.

From its experience to date the Cereal Committee operates along three main lines. These are:

1. Planning the over-all grain movement over a period of, say, 12 months. Under this heading the general lines of demand for the ensuing 12 months are estimated and related to probable supplies in the various contributing countries.
2. Planning the over-all grain movement for shorter periods of, say, the ensuing 60 or 90 days, and taking into account the extent to which the shorter picture has to be related to meet ever-changing conditions.
3. Making the immediate adjustments in

short-time plans to meet emergencies as they arise; and they do arise, sometimes over night.

COUNTRIES NEEDING SUPPLIES of wheat are asked to estimate their requirements for the next 12 months and allowances are made for demand which cannot be immediately anticipated. When all these demands are added up, the Committee then examines the supply situation to ascertain what supplies of wheat can be placed at seaboard in the various countries during the period under review. Fortunately, we have not yet had to face a shortage of wheat, but it has taken all our ingenuity at times to get supplies in a position for overseas shipment. For instance, we have had several hundred millions bushels, of wheat on farms or in country elevators in the prairie provinces, but for the purposes of the Cereal Committee only the volume of wheat which can be moved to seaboard within the period is of immediate use in supplying the market. You can readily see, therefore, the extent to which transportation of grain has had to be planned months in advance in order that allocations of Canadian wheat might be made with one hundred per cent certainty that the wheat would be available where it is needed at the time it is needed. The longer-range picture is, therefore, a balancing of estimated demand for the United Nations and neutral countries, and wheat supplies which will be available for shipment during the period for which the estimates are made. The general supply and demand situation for the ensuing 12 months is then placed with the Combined Food Board.

No matter how carefully demand is estimated over a period of, say, 12 months, or no matter how carefully seaboard supplies are estimated, there will be variations. A change in the war picture brings a change in the direction and the volume of demand. Likewise, internal conditions in supplying countries change from month to month. For these reasons the Cereal Committee meets each month and examines the supply and demand situation for the ensuing 30 or 60 days, making such adjustments as are necessary due to the short-time factors. For instance, when lake navigation closes in Canada we can then survey Canadian stocks of grain in eastern positions, including such factors as potential all-rail movement from the Lakehead to the seaboard, and make final allocations of Canadian wheat which will govern until the opening of navigation.

Finally, as you may expect, in times of war developments come over night. Previous allocations must be altered and perhaps new allocations made; adjustments have to be made where necessary.

Thus, the Committee carries on, keeping abreast with the present and planning for the future, and meeting changing conditions as they arise from time to time.

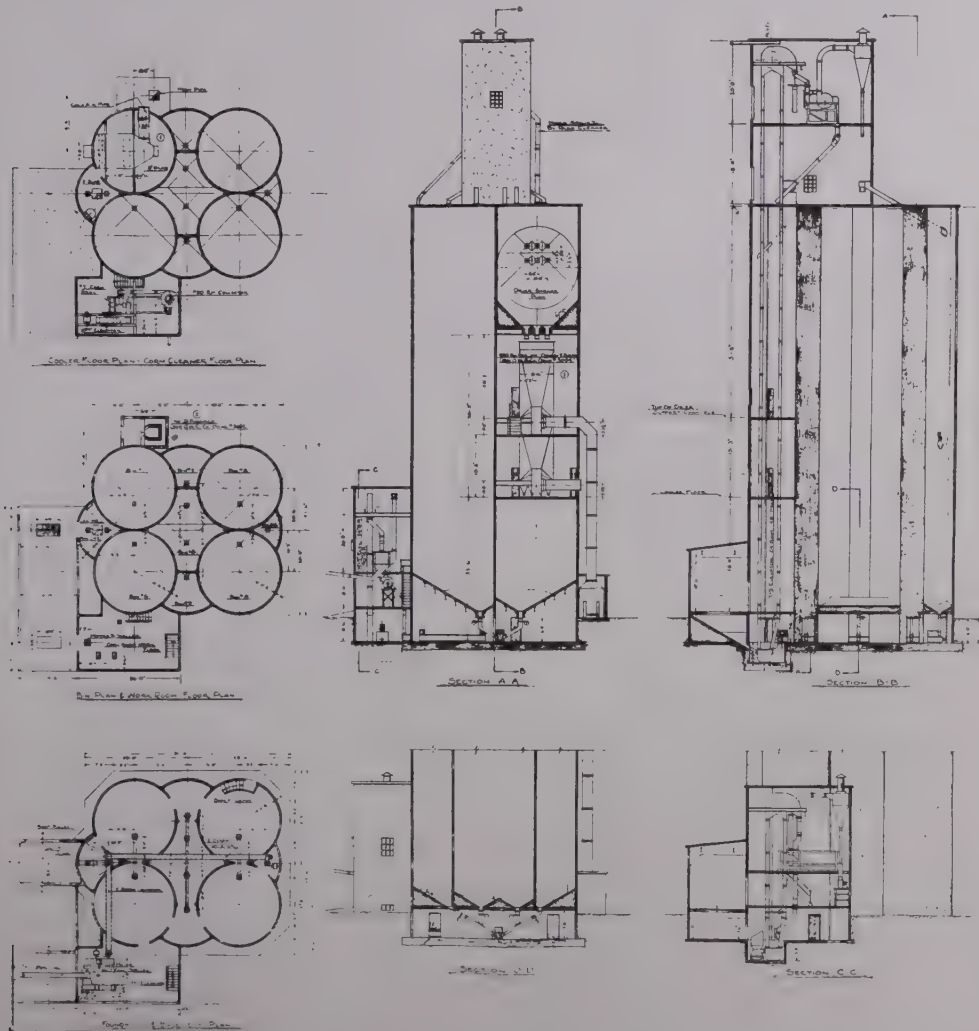
Electric Grain Drying

The electricity department of the Spalding Urban District Council, Spalding, England, has designed and had installed a new type of grain drier using machinery built by Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries.

The installation provides for cleaning both before and after drying. In the drying process the grain is carried along a perforated plate conveyor, first over a current of hot air and then over one of cold, separate fans giving each an air flow of 12,000 cubic feet a minute.

An outstanding feature of this plant is that it can handle all kinds of grain and seed—including peas, wheat, sugar beet seed and barley. This is done by an automatic variation of the conveyor speed to suit the moisture content of each type of grain. The range of speed is from 10 to 164 minutes per conveyor length.

The average speed of drying is one ton an hour. The normal drying temperature, 110 degrees F., is reached in four minutes and thereafter is regulated by thermostatic control. Three thermostats, fitted in the hot-air intake, maintain a constant heat to within 2 degrees and permit a temperature range from 63 to 180 degrees F.



Cooler Floor Plan, Work Room Plan, Foundation Plan, Cross and Longitudinal Sections of Concrete Elevator of West Cairo Farmers Elevator Co., West Cairo, O.
(See facing page)

Washington News

THE GOLD reserve requirement of the Federal Reserve Bank is reduced to 25 per cent of deposits in a bill passed by the Senate.

RYE FLOUR amounting to 7,714,000 lbs. was purchased recently by the C.C.C. for the U.N.R.R.A. to be shipped to the Balkan states.

SENATORS Bankhead and Hill of Alabama have introduced a bill which would create fertilizer plants under co-operative operation with funds obtained from the Farm Credit Administration.

THE House Committee on Banking and Currency approved the flour subsidy extension bill May 1. After the bill has become law the War Food Administration is expected to purchase substantial amounts of flour.

W.F.A. has completed an agreement with Cuba under which the United States will subsidize shipment of 1,200,000 bags of flour of 200 lbs. each to Cuba within the next 12 months.

A LABEL indicating a seller to be the packer or the manufacturer of the goods, when such is not the fact, is unlawful, according to the Federal Trade Commission, in a decision sustained by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

THE ILLINOIS Federation of Retail Ass'ns is urging Illinois congressmen to withhold additional funds for enforcement purposes by the O.P.A. until amendment to the law protects the honest merchant from over-zealous enforcement and financial ruin.

JUDGE Samuel I. Rosenman, White House adviser, reported that the United States must bear the major burden of feeding war-ravaged northwestern Europe, and called for a clear statement of policy and a campaign by the government to prepare United States civilians for shorter rations.

SENATOR TAFT told R. W. Maycock, treasurer of the C.C.C., that legislation requiring audits of government agencies would prevent such things as the establishment of a 500-million-dollar dairy subsidy program by C.C.C. "before Congress even knew about it." Mr. Maycock, testifying before the Senate banking and currency committee, objected that the bill as now drawn would "seriously hamper" the C.C.C.

THE WHEAT flour subsidy rate established by the D.S.C. for May is 28 cents per bushel for all wheat ground outside of the Pacific coast area, except wheat originating in the Pacific coast area, unchanged from the previous rate. All wheat ground in the Pacific coast area and wheat originating in the Pacific coast area will be eligible for a subsidy payment at a rate of 27c, up 1c.

WAR FOOD Order No. 66, limiting the use of malted grain in brewing, has been amended to limit the quantity of malt a brewer-malster may have on hand, on or after Sept. 1, to 15 per cent of the amount used during 1942. This action was recommended at a recent brewing industry advisory committee meeting. Previously the order imposed an inventory limitation only on those brewers who do not produce malted grain.

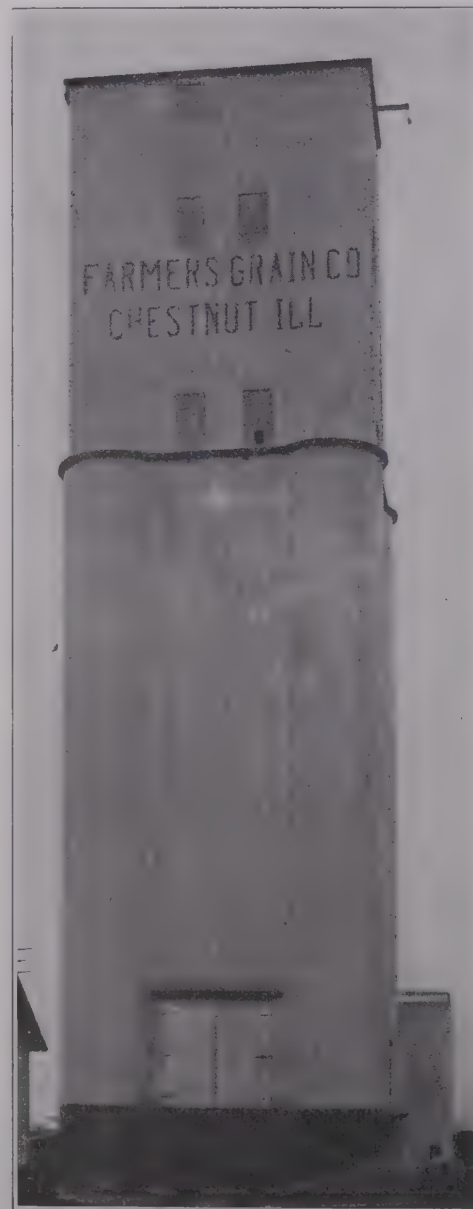
BROKEN OR GRANULATED rice need not be warehoused by a dealer before the 15 cents a 100 pounds markup can be taken on sales to industrial users in carload quantities, OPA has announced. The warehousing requirement was inadvertently left in the rice regulation when it was amended, effective April 30, 1945, to permit dealers to take the markup on carload sales of the product. Before that amendment, dealers could add the markup only on sales of less than 40,000 pounds. Amendment No. 7 to second revised MPR No. 150 was effective April 30.

S. 760 provides that no action may be maintained under the Fair Labor Standards Act unless commenced within six months after the

date that cause of action accrued. The interest of country grain elevators has been in the possibility that this bill might limit the length of time over which they would be liable under suits of employees for overtime back pay if the Wage and Hour Division re-defines the "area of production" to include employees of elevators who have been considered exempt since 1938. Because the re-definition will be retroactive, elevator operators fear that a re-definition might place under the Act some employees who for years have been held exempt by the decision of the Wage-Hour administrators. The Washington office of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will testify before the Senate sub-committee on labor in favor of the bill.

New 55,000 bus. Elevator at Chestnut, Ill.

Illustrated herewith is a halftone of the recently completed reinforced concrete grain elevator erected for the Farmers Grain Co. along the Illinois Central R. R. at Chestnut, Logan County, Illinois.



55,000-bu. Concrete Elevator at Chestnut, Ill.

The elevator consists of four 13 ft. cylindrical bins so spaced that a 12 ft. wide driveway passes through the middle and an 8 ft. wide work room is formed at right angles on both sides of the driveway. Other than the four main bins, that are 80 ft. high, are 12 overhead bins, with a total capacity of 55,000 bus. These bins are topped by a cupola 18 ft wide, 38 ft. long, and 50 feet high.

The equipment includes 2 legs, one for shelled corn and one for small grain; two dump sinks are provided and served by an Ehrsam overhead truck lift. The Western sheller is located in the pit, having a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour and is fed by a Union Iron Works Drag Chain.

A 1,000 bu. per hour Barnard & Leas Roll Screen is located in the cupola separating the corn and cobs. The cleaned grain then passes through a Gerber double distributor to the various bins and the cobs and dust pass on to the cob burner which is located about 25 ft. from the elevator.

A No. 7 Eureka 4-screen cleaner located in the cupola is served by the small grain leg. All weighing out is through a 10 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. An electric manlift is provided that extends from the workroom floor to the cupola floor.

Elevator cups were furnished by the Screw Conveyor Co., all motors by Fairbanks-Morse Co., all transmission machinery and sheet metal work by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

The elevator was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton and is managed by L. P. Kizer.

C.C.C. 1945 Loan Rates

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse, for No. 2 or better, on basis per 100 lbs., \$1.93 at Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.24 at Los Angeles and San Francisco, available until Feb. 28, 1946, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand. This is a considerable advance over the 1944 rate of 95 cents in most states and \$1 in California.

FLAXSEED, in terminals, country elevators and on farms, for No. 1, with No. 2 5 cents lower, \$3 per bushel basis Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minn., 7 cents per bushel allowed for farm stored in advance. Loans will be available to Oct. 31 for California and Arizona and to Jan. 31 for all other flaxseed, maturing on demand but not later than Jan. 31, 1946, for California and Arizona, and not later than Apr. 30, 1946, for all other flaxseed.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1944						
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
Dec. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
1945						
Jan. 15..	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Feb. 15..	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Mar. 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
FARM PRICES						
1944						
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15..	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15..	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0
July 15..	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15..	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0
Oct. 15..	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0
Nov. 15..	143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0
Dec. 15..	145.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0
1945						
Jan. 15..	146.0	107.0	72.1	109.0	102.0	206.0
Feb. 15..	147.0	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0
Mar. 15..	148.0	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	213.0

Dust Ignition by Static Electricity

By C. J. ALGER of Corn Products Refining Co., before National Safety Council

Static electricity is produced in industrial plants handling or manufacturing food products by the operation of such equipment and machinery as transmission belts, pulleys, reels, bucket elevators, pneumatic conveying and dust collecting systems, including spouting and fans, and in some instances it is developed in grinding mills.

It has been my experience that belts and pulleys are the greatest sources of static electricity. Why this condition exists is explainable by the fact that it is common to find belts slipping when passing over pulleys. Also in straightening out the belt after it has passed around the pulley, the friction between the plies of the belt generates static electricity, smaller diameter pulleys developing more static than the larger diameter pulleys. It has also been my experience that leather belts are the greatest producers of static electricity in comparison with rubber and fabric belts.

AN INSTANCE.—One of the insurance inspection bureaus in Chicago has on record a

small fire in a grain elevator. It so happened that dust was permitted to accumulate on the top of a sprinkler line which passed less than one foot under a fast-moving horizontal transmission belt, and the static electricity from the belt dissipated the charge to the sprinkler line. When a heavy charge accumulated, the dust on the sprinkler line was ignited and flash-burned for quite some distance. It also happened that the whole performance was witnessed by a workman engaged in the mill.

Considering that it has been established that static electricity is developed in industrial plants and that it can ignite dust, the next question is: What are we going to do about it?

THE STATISCOPE.—In our industry, safety inspectors carry with them, for the purpose of locating static electricity, a mineralite "Statiscopes," a very sensitive instrument. When static electricity charges are discovered, we proceed to eliminate them by proper grounding. Should the charge be located on a belt, for example, we install ground brushes on the upper and lower runners of the horizontal belt at a point about 18 inches to two feet after the belt has run around the pulley. In some instances it is also necessary to ground the shafting. Long belts require several brushes.

ATMOSPHERIC HUMIDITY.—It has

also been my experience that when the atmospheric humidity is extremely low, such as on a cold winter day, static electricity is made or developed on machinery that does not evidence the same conditions during other seasons of the year. This, in my opinion, indicated the importance of making static electricity tests all thru the winter season. Also, mill and wooden construction type buildings are more subject to static electricity than other types of construction.

Other static electricity producers such as reels, bucket elevators, fans and dust-collecting systems should be grounded to building steel or to water lines by the use of flexible stranded copper cable, with both ends of the ground cable soldered in position.

ALUMINUM PAINT DISSIPATES STATIC.—It may be of interest to you for me to mention an experience relative to static electricity being discovered on the wooden frames of a set of reels. All the usual and customary means of grounding to discharge the static electricity were employed without success, and as a final resort the complete wooden reel housings were painted with aluminum paint which, due to its metallic base, completely dissipated all traces of static electricity after this painting had been done.

It is my desire to warn you that when grounding is done, frequent inspection must be made to see that the ground wires have not been broken, otherwise the possible ignition hazard of static electricity is increased.

Stocks of Grain April 1

The U.S.D.A. reports the stocks of grain Apr. 1 as follows:

Position	1944 April 1,	1945 Jan. 1,	1945 April 1,
Thousand bushels			
Wheat			
On farms ¹	219,679	392,423	239,083
Commodity Credit Corporation ²	38,515	16,847	15,770
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{1, 5}	66,535	160,290	129,208
Terminals ³	123,700	152,043	99,644
Merchant Mills ⁴	96,388	114,387	79,550
Total	544,817	835,990	563,255
CORN			
On farms ¹	1,093,080	2,145,520	1,339,780
Commodity Credit Corporation ²	726	323	97
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{1, 5}	33,305	44,796	47,252
Terminals ³	14,110	11,698	20,872
Total	1,141,221	2,202,337	1,408,001
OATS			
On farms ¹	415,576	750,454	430,477
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{1, 5}	21,116	35,497	29,831
Terminals ³	5,438	14,982	8,597
Total	442,130	800,933	468,905
BARLEY			
On farms ¹	92,424	135,200	86,660
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{1, 5}	31,376	47,211	35,884
Terminals ³	10,947	30,886	21,858
Total	134,747	213,297	144,402
RYE			
On farms ¹	8,890	10,700	6,673
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{1, 5}	6,146	4,133	3,510
Terminals ³	21,148	12,207	10,252
Total	36,184	27,040	20,435

¹Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.

²Stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in steel and wooden bins off farms.

³Commercial grain stocks in 46 markets reported by War Food Administration.

⁴Estimated total based upon Bureau of Census report; preliminary for Apr. 1.

⁵Includes also stocks in merchant mills.

WHEAT GROUND by reporting mills during January and February amounted to 104,809,278 bus., against 105,127,547 bus. during the like months of 1944, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

DRISOY is a soybean oil that has the drying properties of boiled linseed oil, and has been developed by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., which is supplying small quantities to firms desiring to make tests.



Thousands of Bushels of Barley Piled on the Ground about the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Dallas, S. D., because Bins Are Full and Box Cars Are Not Obtainable.—From the G.T.A. Digest of St. Paul.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Burdett, Kan., Apr. 23.—Wheat looks fine here altho there is some leaf rust, but lots of moisture to carry wheat a long time.—Tom Brown.

Stanton, Neb., May 3.—Weather has been very cool in this part of the state for the past four weeks. Small grain looks good. Lots of corn left in the country, some of it carries a lot of moisture and about 50 per cent spoiling in the center of the corn cribs.—Robert Piller.

Pratt, Kan.—There are 1,337,000 acres of wheat in excellent condition in the counties of Kearney, Haskell, Hamilton, Stevens, Seward, Finney and Grant. This is 250,000 acres more than was raised last year when a record of 14,500,000 bus. were produced in the seven counties.—G. M. H.

Missoula, Mont.—Wheat fields of eastern Montana and western North Dakota are described in excellent condition by L. S. McDonald, Agricultural Development Agent. "One of the nation's largest breadbaskets, showed that rains and late snows had bolstered subsoil moisture considerably."—F. K. H.

Higginsville, Mo., Apr. 30.—Missouri is having a lot of moisture, a repetition of the past four springs and the low lands are flooded. Pastures are excellent, wheat is showing the effects of too much wet weather. There is a short oats acreage.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Helena, Mont., May 2.—Spring grain and flax seeding made various progress ranging as high as 60-80 per cent or more completed in eastern Montana. It is being still delayed by wet soils in some irrigated sections and along the eastern slope of the continental divide. Some early spring wheat has emerged.—Jay G. Diamond, B.A.E.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The condition of the winter planting of wheat is not all that might be desired. The soil was too dry at seeding time last fall and the seed went into the dust. Therefore the crop suggested a spotted growth. Later rains did much to mend that condition, however, and with little exception winter wheat is doing well, and has a good appearance.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind., April 28.—We have got our different houses to make surveys and they furnish some pretty interesting data, they say we have from 50 to 100 per cent more oats sown than last year and the oats are coming along nicely. Sowing is done, and the farmers are now plowing, whenever it is dry enough, for corn and soybeans.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Garden City, Kan.—According to Alvin E. Lowe, agronomist at the Garden City branch of the state experiment farm, there is nothing mysterious about the spindly and yellow condition of wheat in the Dodge City area. He says that it is merely a case of too much moisture and lack of nitrates in the soil. "This condition is common in Eastern Kansas," he said, "and a few weeks of sunshine will correct it."—G. M. H.

Decatur, Ill., May 5.—Dry and warmer weather would now be very beneficial. Wet soil conditions have hampered field work in many areas. Preparation of seed beds for corn and soybeans is being pushed whenever soil conditions permit. Field work is considered a little better than normal in the northern area of the state and behind in much of the south. Condition of winter wheat generally is good, although deterioration is reported in southern areas, which would suggest some reduction from the optimistic April 1 estimate. There is a big demand for wheat from the mills that are producing flour in record volume in trying to satisfy the domestic demand as well as fill the large army orders for flour. The army wants all the flour that the mills can ship to them during the next two months and there may be a stimulation of domestic trade in flour, after subsidy payments are extended beyond June 30. Oats condition is good in the north and poor over much of the south. Some water damage in the low areas that will slow up growth.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Carrollton, Ill., May 3.—Continued heavy rains are beginning to show their effect and damage on the wheat crop in this vicinity.—H. H. H.

Enid, Okla., May 5.—There is little doubt that wheat has been injured to some extent by the excessive rains of the past two months in most sections of Oklahoma. We hear complaints of rust thru this territory and extending southward to the border. So far there are no complaints from the panhandle sections, that have received less moisture than elsewhere.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., May 5.—I drove over a couple hundred miles yesterday in central, northern Indiana, never saw a more beautiful picture than the farms now are. Clover is up half knee high, oats are up and pretty well cover the ground except in extreme low places and seem not to be damaged. Corn is being planted, saw several fields, think they are making a mistake, but that's their business. Heard at one elevator we visited that some farmers in their territory were discing up their oats and going to put in corn, on account of them being a poor stand, they certainly must have sowed poor oats.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Topeka, Kan., May 5.—The average depth to which soil moisture extends in wheat fields this spring in the western two-thirds of Kansas is 46.6 in. or 1.3 in. greater than shown by last October's survey, according to the results of the April 20-28 field tests released today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This survey showed that soil moisture extends to a favorable depth over virtually all the western two-thirds of the State. All districts showed some increase in depth of soil moisture, as compared to last fall, except in the west central district where a slight decrease is indicated.—H. L. Collins, Agri. Statistician in Charge.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 5.—Two days of snow and rain, added to consistently cold weather, have further delayed seeding operations over the northwest this week. The reports of damage to flax by frost in southern and western Minnesota, however, appear to be exaggerated from actual investigations. Planting of flax presents some strange contrasts. In Iowa and southern Minnesota, where favorable weather in March permitted farmers to get into the fields early, the flax acreage is pretty well accounted for. In northwestern Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana there has been a serious delay to all planting which may result in the replacement of wheat and other small-grain crops by flax. This is particularly true in the Red River Valley where a good demand for seed flax still continues.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Dodge City, Kan., May 1.—Late reports indicate that probably 50 per cent of the wheat centering in the Dodge City area is spindly and yellow and is not stooling properly. Although it seems to have no connection with rust hanging over from last fall, no satisfactory diagnosis of the trouble has been made. Most of the ailing wheat was planted in heavy stubble and the only explanation advanced so far is that this had something to do with the soil. A reason for this is that wheat on summer fallowed land is rated 100 per cent, and there are probably 1 million acres of this kind around Dodge City and extending west. Neither does the situation exist in the northwest, nor to any extent in the central area, where prospects are for exceptionally high yields. Rust is mounting and some authorities believe this may become a real threat.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

St. Paul, Minn., May 5.—The Northern Pacific Railway Co. in its crop report of May 1 has the following to say about this year's flax crop: "Our agent reporters are unanimous relative to an increase in flax acreage. However, their estimates do not fully bear out the commonly-held belief that an unprecedented increase will be made. Range of opinion among our reporters varies from a slight increase to 50 per cent to 60 per cent increase. The most frequently used figure is 50 per cent. This situation can change rapidly. As the season gets later and later for the seeding of wheat, more and more farmers will view the \$5-an-acre flax guarantee with increasing favor. The upping of the ceiling price to \$3.10 per bushel and the government loan figure to \$3 (Minneapolis basis) also make flax look increasingly attractive to farmers. The current active demand for seed flax in eastern North Dakota is indicative of what is running through farmers' minds."

Big Springs, Neb., Apr. 27.—Fall and spring crops in very good condition. Moisture adequate, raining today.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, W. L. Huey, mgr.

Evansville, Ind.—Prospects for a greatly increased soybean acreage in the Tri-State area as a result of the recent flood and the drought last summer looms. Thousands of acres of wheat and alfalfa have been destroyed and much of that acreage will be put in soybeans. Loss of clover seedlings last summer will mean that farmers will turn to soybean hay for forage, it is predicted by Albert Bishea, farm agent in Vanderburgh County.—W. B. C.

Enid, Okla., May 1.—With wheat heading as far north as Enid, harvest may be a trifle early. While only a few green bugs are prevalent, leaf rust is a potential menace, and there is no doubt about rank growth resulting from too much moisture. Floods and standing water have caused some damage, but this has been largely confined to patches of bottom land. Only a little wind damage has taken place, mostly in Cimarron County, where red spiders are also reported.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Winter wheat production is estimated at 349,659,000 bus., compared with official April 1 indication of 862,515,000 bus., and last year's harvest of 764,073,000 bus., in the James E. Bennett & Co. report, compiled by C. M. Galvin. "Acreage for harvest is estimated at 47,955,000 compared to 40,714,000 a year ago and the ten-year average of 38,526,000, indicated abandonment is the smallest on record at 3.3 per cent of the seeded acreage compared with 12.2 per cent in 1944 and the ten-year average of 17.3 per cent. In the important producing southwestern states, acreage losses were materially below normal and practically negligible by contrast with recent years. Current condition, 90 per cent of normal. Both surface and subsoil moisture condition is generally good except for small areas. There are some complaints of plant yellowing and leaf rust as a result of excessive moisture in parts of the southwest, but with higher temperatures and sunshine the former could be quickly corrected. Reports indicate the crop is about two weeks earlier than normal, which also minimizes the probability of extensive rust damage. Condition of rye at 89 per cent of normal suggests production of approximately 34,500,000 bushels compared to 25,872,000 year ago and ten-year average of 41,434,000."

Minneapolis, Minn., May 3.—Unseasonably low temperatures, cloudy skies, high winds and unevenly distributed precipitation for the past two weeks have interrupted spring work. In some areas a surprising amount of seeding has been accomplished nevertheless. In the north there will undoubtedly be a substantial acreage originally intended for wheat diverted into coarse grains, forage crops and flax, and if the present unfavorable weather conditions continue well into May there likely will be some loss in the total acreage put into crop. Durum wheat will be more adversely affected than bread wheat. In the southern part of the territory, however, where small grain seeding has been practically completed, a much more satisfactory situation prevails. Much of the crop is above ground, showing a good stand and color and vigorous root growth. Some damage to flax and oats has been reported, but the loss is thought not to be serious. Condition of winter wheat and winter rye is generally satisfactory. Farmers are preparing the ground for corn in the southern part of the territory, and in a few cases some has been planted.—Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 26.—Winter wheat crop is still in the record-breaking class, but there are a few warnings which must be taken into consideration. Probably the greatest threat to fulfillment of the government forecast of Apr. 1 is the presence of too much moisture in the area from eastern Kansas and Oklahoma to Ohio. Though still scattered, reports of yellowing because of wet conditions are becoming more frequent. Furthermore, rank growth, if continued, will have a tendency to reduce yields. The spread of leaf rust from the southern sections will continue to be a menace as long as excessive moisture conditions prevail. The plants have had a splendid growth this spring, and are as much as two or three weeks early, however, leaf rust has made an even earlier appearance in the Texas-Oklahoma-Kansas area. The need, of course, is for warm and especially dry weather. Corn planting is much behind schedule in the Texas-Oklahoma area, and dry weather is needed in Kansas and Missouri before operations can become general. Good progress has

been made in corn land preparation in Nebraska and Iowa but the cold weather has delayed actual planting. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, frequent, and in many cases, heavy rains are holding up plowing, but the work can still be timely if weather changes for the better soon.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Spring Wheat States Wet and Cold

Minneapolis, Minn., May 2.—In many northern districts, snow, rain, and freezing temperatures have interrupted spring work and in some cases, made it impossible to get onto the fields. However, in spite of unfavorable weather, a surprising amount of seeding has been accomplished. With very few exceptions, moisture supplies throughout the entire territory are ample and in some northern districts, notably in the Red River Valley, they are excessive.

As the result of delayed seeding in the North, there will undoubtedly be a substantial acreage originally intended for wheat diverted into coarse grains, forage crops, and flax and if the present unfavorable weather conditions should continue well into May, it is quite likely that there will be some loss in the total acreage put into crop. Durum wheat will be more adversely affected than bread wheat as the area in northeastern North Dakota which is normally the heaviest producer of durum has made very little progress in seeding.

A much more satisfactory situation prevails in the southern part of the territory where small grain seeding has been practically completed and much of it is above the ground showing a good stand and color and vigorous root growth. Some damage from frost to flax and oats has been reported but the loss is not thought to be serious. The condition of winter wheat and winter rye is generally satisfactory. Farmers are preparing the ground for corn in the southern part of the territory and in a few cases, some has already been planted.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford, Vice-Pres.

Kansas Crop Report

Kansas City, April 30.—The Kansas wheat crop prospect continues to show good promise, and the weather the past three weeks has been mostly normal. Some sections in the extreme Southwest and Far West were complaining considerably about a very dry topsoil condition, caused by continued high winds, and some fear also was expressed as to frost damage, but our own representative covered all of the northern half of Kansas during the past two weeks, and his findings and our own agents' reports do not confirm damage from either source at this time. The state received from one to five inches of moisture during the week of April 14th through the 17th, which alleviated this need for moisture. The heaviest rainfall was in the eastern third, but sections in the western third received from one to three inches of moisture, which was followed again by good rains during the week ending April 28.

This moisture combined with cool weather has no doubt been of great benefit, for already the plant had a rank growth and cool weather will help to retard its growth. Since the foliage is heavy and the stand is on the average thick, the plant, to produce properly will require moisture from now on, so some retarding of the growth now makes less moisture necessary later. A period of warm weather without moisture a little later might be beneficial, providing rains come again at the proper time. Complaints as to a fine prospect are very few. However, we cannot give the outlook the very promising picture as painted by the government's April 1st report. If the condition remains as high as it is now up until June 1st, then a crop of the size estimated on April 1st by the government could be realized.—H. L. Robinson.

SUDAN grass seed stored in approved elevator loan rate 4c lb. common variety, 6c lb. certified or approved variety 98% pure, 85% germ. Stored on farms, threshers run 85% to 100% germ. \$3.00 cwt.; 80% to 85%, \$2.80 cwt.; 75% to 80%, \$2.60 cwt.; 70% to 75%, \$2.40 cwt.

THE American Standards Ass'n has adopted a code for the use of colors for safety, in which red is indicated for the identification of (1) fire protection equipment and apparatus, (2) danger, (3) to indicate "Stop." Yellow is indicated for caution, and for marking physical hazards such as: striking against, stumbling, falling, tripping, etc. Green is indicated for safety and location of first aid equipment. White, black, or a combination of the two, for house-keeping, and traffic markings.

Side-Lights on California Convention

The efficient secretary of the California Hay Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Mr. I. J. Stromnes, makes the following notes in addition to the report on page 299 of Apr. 25 number: The 21st annual meeting in Fresno was streamlined by Pres. Ed. H. Durr, in harmony with ODT restrictions, with all work done and adjournment, by noon, April 21.

Jack Claypool presented the annual plaque to Ed, with unanimous agreement that our latest "Past President" did a swell job.

At Fresno, Gail M. McDowell gave the Memorial Report as E. L. Dial was absent.

Auditor's report was by S. R. James, showing excellent financial condition.

Thirty new members (490 in all) was reported by Fred P. De Hoff, who pinch-hit for Committee Chairman, Harry F. Enos.

Annual Feed Law Reports were fine, by V. O. Wolcott, Wm. L. Hunter, E. W. Yeager.

Pending full time meeting, no resolutions were reported by Committee of Arlo V. Turner, R. A. Mayer, R. J. Smith, Harry N. Laine, and H. C. Hazlett.

C. E. Patterson, Alfalfa Meal Chr., has been

ill, but sent in brief report that "Post War" would find too many alfalfa meal plants.

J. E. Baker and a half dozen good men made the Concentrate Report.

The Seed Report (also Seed Council Report) was made by Harold Loomis, Chr., of Hemet. L. E. Agnetti, Seed Council Chr., was unavoidably absent.

R. J. Smith covered the Nutritional Report and California Poultry Council work.

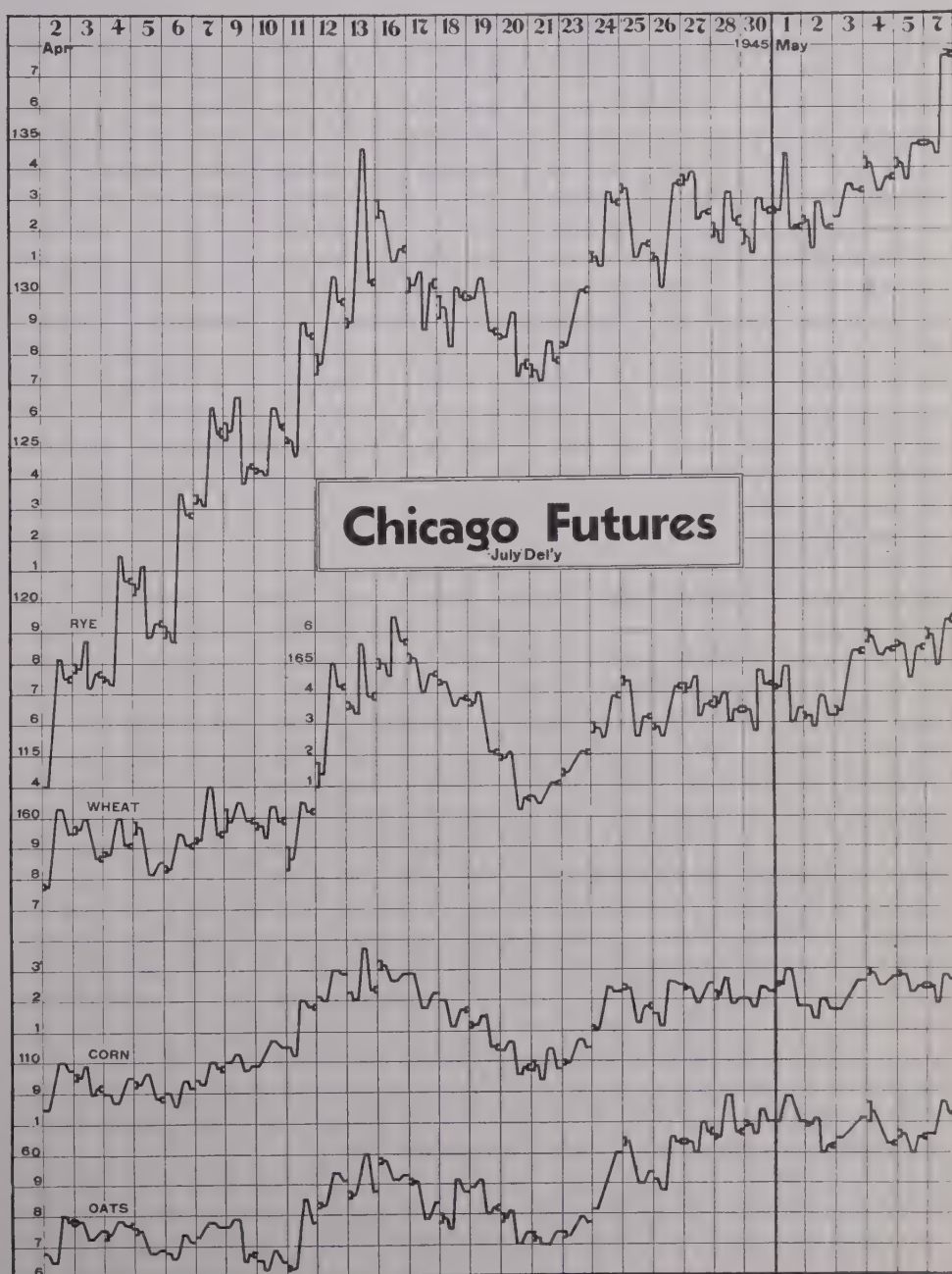
Legislative Summary was by E. R. Warren, Chr., Vice Chr., John Lawlor, Jr., was in Fresno with his pretty "Commander in Chief" Mrs. Lawlor.

C. G. White was in Chicago getting more Box Cars—his Transportation Report was read by R. A. Harleson, Chico, whose comely wife was along.

J. B. Claypool, Class B Mixer-Retailer member OPA Advisory Committee, covered changes and amendments in pending "Formula" Feed Order.

Harry Laine, because of actual competitive practice, suggested a new questionnaire on Barley rolling costs for use in any OPA processed grains ceilings.

The annual dinner consisted of fine roast beef and good clean stories.



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Stanton, Neb., May 3.—Corn coming for the market this summer will carry a lot of moisture.—Robt. Piller.

Ogden, Utah.—Receipts of grain by carload, boat and truck during April, in carload lots, was: Corn, 38; oats, 9; barley, 31; wheat, 587.—W.F.A.

Washington, D. C.—Domestic disappearance of corn during the first quarter of 1945 totaled about 800,000,000 bus., except for 1943 and 1944, the highest in more than 20 years.—U.S.D.A.

San Francisco, Cal.—Receipts of grain by carload, truck and boat during April, in carload lots, were: Corn, 30; barley, 4; wheat, 73; at Los Angeles: corn, 347; oats, 16; barley, 116; wheat, 287.—W.F.A.

On the basis of estimates of disappearance, a carry-over next July of 350 to 375 million bus. of wheat still appears probable. This compares with 316 million bushels a year ago and 235 million bushels the 10-year (1932-41) pre-war average.—U.S.D.A.

Roanoke, Ill.—The Roanoke Farmers Elevator in two recent weeks received 21 box cars for shipping grain, which was quite an improvement over previous conditions, but William Bucher, manager, said 50 more cars were needed to move the grain.—P. J. P.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain by boat, truck and carload at Pacific Northwest points, during April, in carloads was, Portland: Corn, 75; oats, 40; barley, 42; wheat, 656. Seattle, corn, 93; oats, 55; barley, 2; wheat, 827; Tacoma, corn, 33; oats, 1; barley, 14; wheat, 158; Spokane, corn, 50; oats, 60; barley, 111; wheat, 1,933.—W.F.A.

Spokane, Wash.—Thirty former coal-carrying gondolas have been pressed into the rail service because of the scarcity of box cars for the movement of bulk wheat from congested northern Montana elevators in an effort to supply Pacific northwest mills high protein wheat urgently needed for blending purposes. Upwards of 3,000 additional box cars are now needed.—F. K. H.

Johnson, Kan.—Half of the wheat and grain sorghum harvested in this vicinity is still piled on the ground or stored in private granaries. Farmers have been unable to ship it. Sorghums have been left piled on the ground because the storage in the elevators is devoted to wheat. Thousands of bushels of wheat and maize from last year's big harvest are waiting to be hauled. Another large wheat harvest will be pouring into the bins in less than eight weeks, if there are empty bins for it.—G. M. H.

Decatur, Ill., May 5.—The corn movement still hinges on cars, weather, and labor to make deliveries. The car situation improved in some territories to where elevators now find themselves in position to load out some of their stored beans. There is certainly no incentive for a grower to borrow money on corn. Many farmers who have not sold their crop, due to elevators not being able to handle the corn on account of box cars not being available to move it to market, will now wait until after crops are planted.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Pratt, Kan.—Although government agencies are switching more grade one boxcars into the grain belt to save rotting crops, the situation remains critical. Furniture and refrigeration cars are being prepared for grain use, and coal cars are also being put into service. A few grade one cars are trickling into the Pratt area but at least one-half of last year's wheat and grain seed crops will have to remain on the ground and rot. A bright spot in the picture, however, was found by Guy Stiton, mayor of Pratt, and manager of the Pratt Equity Elevators. He said that heavy bins owned by the government were being made ready for farmers to help save the grain. These bins hold from 1,500 to 2,800 bus. each. The farmers will be charged 3c a bushel for the season by the government. Stiton also reported that farmers were equipping themselves with small loaders, which eliminates scooping while loading and unloading grain rapidly.—G. M. H.

Dallas City, Ill.—The Dallas City Grain & Feed Co. has loaded three barges this spring with corn for New Orleans.

Amarillo, Tex.—Railroad officials here declare that rural elevators in this part of Texas are still filled to the brim with the 1944 crop and they see slight chance of the crop being moved before the 1945 crop comes in. The shortage of cars has been serious.—P. J. P.

Galveston, Tex., May 3.—According to information from south Texas markets, CCC is shipping large quantities of grain sorghums from Texas and Oklahoma to Galveston for export. The grain is from stocks on which the agency had loans, with possibility that the quantity might mount to as much as 7 million bus., it was said.

Duluth, Minn., May 4.—April lake and rail shipments totaled 17,101,230 bus., compared with 18,357,810 bus. in 1944. Owing to the car shortage the incoming movement showed a marked difference, the April figures being 13,046,730 bus. as against 21,091,255 bus. for the same month last year. Lake shipping has dropped off somewhat as regards grain and the permit system, now effective has slowed down rail shipping of oats, rye and barley. Elevator stocks of grain first of May were down to 19,560,590 bus. compared with 34,636,525 bus. May 1, 1944. Imports of Canadian coarse grains and flaxseed which up to now have been steady and in substantial volume have waned and are not expected to continue except for an occasional cargo.—F.G.C.

Spokane, Wash., Apr. 26.—Grain storage conditions in the Pacific Northwest look none too well as we approach what looks like another bumper harvest, according to the reports filled out and returned to this office by warehousemen of the area. From the reports of 90 firms, which represent approximately 80 per cent of the storage facilities in the Pacific Northwest, exclusive of Southern Oregon and Southern Idaho, we have compiled the following totals (in thousand bushels): Total capacity, bulk, 45,668; sacked, 3,083; total, 58,751; amount on hand as of Apr. 1, 1945, all grains, bulk, 21,297; sacked, 2,402; total, 23,699; available space, bulk, 24,384; sacked, 10,125; total, 34,509. In addition to the above amounts on hand there are, as reported by the United States Dept. of Agriculture, 33,108,000 bus. of grain in farm storage in the three states, Wash., Oregon and Idaho, as of April 1, 1945.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc.

Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	10,026,000	2,607,000	7,966,000	2,126,000
D'l'h-S'p'r	279,385	.....	1,090,995	55
Ft. Worth	174,000	42,000	9,000	16,500
Hutchinson	1,250	2,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,903,700	1,001,300	1,334,500	499,500
Kan. City	6,018,000	878,900	3,583,500	984,000
Milwaukee	860,000	400,600	377,603	7,080
Minn'polis	1,451,200	81,000	1,419,200	100,500
Omaha	5,211,649	939,846	4,348,800	1,850,400
Peoria	3,041,000	1,193,000	1,892,500	354,500
Phila'phia	220,291	90,424	167,971	283,657
Portland	100,833	18,552	3,929	.....
St. Joseph	1,652,640	278,080	1,096,480	352,000
St. Louis	5,156,100	1,413,000	3,143,400	1,091,400
Superior	83,256	.....	592,872	.....
Wichita	6,800	14,400	5,100	1,600

Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	1,842,000	1,233,000	591,000	337,000
D'l'h-S'p'r	5,286,570	4,338,745	3,748,430	2,489,180
Ft. Worth	40,000	8,400	8,000	.....
Hutchinson	42,500	2,500	.....	.....
Kan. City	342,400	104,000	544,000	59,200
Milwaukee	3,482,450	2,445,708	1,278,220	780,120
Minn'polis	2,089,200	1,745,900	3,670,200	2,782,900
Omaha	170,000	120,000	424,000	126,000
Peoria	348,600	305,900	158,500	186,200
Phila'phia	.....	1,798	.....	1,003
Portland	43,608	95,234	33,528	.....
St. Joseph	79,800	20,900	58,900	3,800
St. Louis	297,260	243,200	100,800	65,300
Superior	2,410,122	2,485,462	2,409,163	1,683,511
Wichita	9,750	.....	11,375	3,200

Ottawa, Ont., May 3.—Farmers' marketings of wheat and coarse grains delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Apr. 26, in bushels, were: Wheat, 5,252,120; oats, 4,491,844; barley, 574,703; rye, 85,718; flaxseed, 36,357; since Aug. 1, 1944 compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 288,427,600 (220,005,328); oats, 101,166,285 (98,201,973); barley, 69,345,268 (69,113,671); rye, 3,700,210 (4,223,935); flaxseed, 6,786,674 (14,052,467).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	3,717,000	372,000	1,402,000	772,000
D'l'h-S'p'r	1,07,380	2,024,700	3,190,005	1,769,960
Ft. Worth	156,000	86,000	26,000	34,000
Indianapolis	218,000	60,000	185,000	95,000
Kan. City	452,000	230,000	212,000	278,000
Milwaukee	172,500	4,600	235,125	2,375
Minn'polis	4,255,200	1,260,000	4,112,000	1,359,000
Omaha	992,200	116,600	823,283	176,000
Peoria	152,000	146,000	198,200	86,000
Phila'phia	36,880	38,032	60,005	40,532
Portland	116,889	132,979	.....	.....
St. Joseph	906,240	174,640	28,320	9,440
St. Louis	1,021,000	313,400	782,400	268,800
Superior	311,709	867,048	1,379,252	886,277
Wichita	6,000	4,800	6,000	4,800

Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	1,331,000	6,078,000	2,277,000	5,339,000
D'l'h-S'p'r	5,751,420	14,676,775	8,525,730	13,747,700
Ft. Worth	1,097,600	697,200	3,036,600	1,208,400
Hutchinson	1,644,300	903,150	.....	.....
Indianapolis	461,000	2,705,400	130,000	1,593,000
Kan. City	4,073,400	4,347,000	6,216,900	4,302,700
Milwaukee	136,000	687,136	207,400	1,117,110
Minn'polis	9,699,200	15,576,000	7,379,200	8,683,500
Omaha	913,811	1,486,101	2,072,030	1,123,285
Peoria	699,000	1,484,600	892,500	986,000
Phila'phia	3,123,730	208,462	2,070,356	301,137
Portland	900,520	708,107	139,002	.....
St. Joseph	1,093,240	738,480	646,170	910,430
St. Louis	2,886,700	3,719,900	2,340,900	3,901,900
Superior	3,433,122	7,538,791	5,409,857	8,372,916
Wichita	1,569,600	486,200	1,258,200	372,700

Soybean Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	1,178,000	873,000	851,000	231,000
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	.....	32,400
Indianapolis	21,000	12,800	50,000	57,600
Kan. City	3,400	6,800	314,500	306,000
Milwaukee	44,800	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	40,500	15,000	.....	.....
Omaha	150,400	102,400	201,600	166,400
Peoria	286,800	295,500	461,500	130,500
Phila'phia	187,964	.....	5,537	1,484
St. Joseph	117,250	224,000	22,750	52,500
St. Louis	516,600	103,400	401,800	188,800
Wichita	25,200	9,600	.....	.....

Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	27,000	739,000	2,015,000	706,000
D'l'h-S'p'r	331,535	3,110	240,310	155,880
Ft. Worth	.....	18,000	.....	7,500
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	94,000	108,000	4,000	18,000
Kan. City	31,500	64,500	30,000	157,500
Milwaukee	4,860	229,174	3,420	58,140
Minn'polis	416,000	345,000	252,800	526,500
Omaha	73,800	63,458	54,000	149,600
Peoria	75,000	61,000	10,500	6,000
Phila'phia	534,566	274,577	.....	38,225
Portland	3,814	3,026	.....	.....
St. Joseph	3,460	41,520	.....	8,650
St. Louis	16,500	56,600	18,000	49,500
Superior	118,006	3,151	171,964	4,961
Wichita	1,750	.....	1,750	.....

Ceiling Set on Ground Coarse Grains

Of the coarse grains only ground corn hitherto has been subject to maximum price control.

Effective Apr. 30, under supplement 5 to F.P.R. 2 maximum prices are set for corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums when ground into feed or for mixing. It will no longer be possible to grind the whole grain to sell it for a higher price than provided for the individual whole grain.

DEFINITIONS

Processor means the person who processed the lot. In custom milling, the owner is deemed the processor in sale of his product.

Jobber is person other than processor or retailer who sells CL without warehousing for his own account.

Wholesaler is person other than processor who unloads lot into warehouse or other place of business and sells to other than feeders.

Retailer is person other than a processor who sells and delivers to a feeder.

Supplier is the person who sold the original grain, or the product, to you.

Carload means 60,000 lbs. or more via rail; or 30,000 lbs. or more via rail at CL rates including mixed and pool cars. LCL means other than CL quantity including any delivery by or into a truck.

Processed grains means wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums, or a combination of any of the foregoing, which have been processed from whole grain by crushing, cracking, chopping, rolling, grinding, flaking, pulverizing, cutting, crimping or pearling, for use as animal or poultry feed or for mixing for such purposes.

Coarse ground grain means any processed grain except a processed grain for which the processor has filed a description and has received approval of a mark-up in excess of \$2.50 per ton pursuant to the provisions of section 9.

Transportation Cost includes actual charges paid to for-hire carriers. On your own hauling by truck, etc., charge not in excess of the maximum price you could lawfully charge for a like service, if you performed it as a contract or common carrier. On combination type hauls, compute separately for each part of such movement, and add results.

Records: Requires keeping maximum prices and records of sales and purchases of 2,000 lbs. or more of processed grains covered with dates, name of seller or purchaser, kind of commodity, the grade and quality on which the maximum price was based, price paid or received at buyer's receiving point, and quantity sold. Every seller shall post his current maximum prices for processed grains in his place of business so as to be readily accessible to his customers.

Processor's maximum price is the sum of (1) his base price, (2) his processing markup, (3) his transportation costs, (4) an allowance for sacks or containers if furnished by the processor, and (5) the appropriate merchandising mark-up provided in the regulation. Maximum prices are also established for jobbers, wholesalers and retailers on the basis of adding transportation costs, if any, and the appropriate merchandising mark-up applied to the supplier's maximum price.

Sec. 8. Base prices for processed grains. (a) Base prices are not maximum prices for sales under this supplement. They are the prices to which you may add the markups and other additions provided by this supplement in determining the appropriate maximum price for the sale of processed grains. You determine the appropriate base price for any sale under this supplement by ascertaining your base price for the particular whole grain being processed in accordance with the methods set out in paragraph (b) of this section. If the lot for which you are determining a maximum price is mixed grain you determine your base price for such lot by (1) multiplying the weight of the individual grains in the mixture by their base prices, (2) adding the figures resulting, and (3) dividing the sum of them by the total weight of the lot.

(b) You determine your base price for any grain under the provisions of the supplement or regulation applicable to the particular grain, either by (1) taking as your base price your supplier's maximum price on the sale of the grain to you delivered to the point at which you process it, or (2) by taking as your base price the withdrawal price for the whole grain determined in accordance with the provisions of section 2.3 of Food Products Regulation No. 2, relating to withdrawals from place of business, or (3) if the whole grain is not subject to price control by taking as your base price the reasonable market value of such grain at the

time of the sale of the processed grain of which it is a part.

Sec. 9. Processing markups for processed grains. The markup per ton for processing which you may add to the appropriate base price to determine your maximum price on the sale of any commodity subject to this supplement is as follows: (a) For coarse ground grains, \$2.50 per ton. (b) For many other processed grain, you determine your markup per ton as follows:

(1) If you made sales of the processed grain being priced during January, 1943, and you have records of such sales, your markup, per ton, shall be \$2.50, plus the amount determined by ascertaining the average differential (simple or weighted) during January, 1943, between your selling prices per ton for the product being priced and your selling prices per ton for the lowest priced processed grain produced from the kind of grain or grains used in the commodity being priced. If you made no sales during January, 1943, you shall substitute for January 1943, the most recent prior month in which you made any sales. If you determine a markup under this subparagraph you must within ten days of the time you first use it, report such markup to the district office of the O.P.A. for the district in which the processing plant is located. Such report shall give the following information:

(i) Your name. (ii) The address to which communications are to be sent. (iii) The location of the processing plant. (iv) Your proposed markup and the method used in computing the same. (v) A description of the processed grain or grains for which a markup is reported, and a description of coarse ground grain or grains sold by you.

If you have determined your markup in good faith pursuant to the provisions of this subparagraph, you may after reporting it continue to use such markup subject to disapproval by the O.P.A. at any time. The O.P.A. may disapprove your markup upon finding that it is in excess of the markups of other sellers of the same or similar products and may in such case specify the markup that you shall use thereafter.

(2) If you do not have appropriate records or you did not sell the product prior to or during January, 1943, you must before making any sales file an application with the district office of the O.P.A. for the district in which your processing plant is located for the establishment of a markup on your sales of such product. Such application shall give the following information:

(i) Your name. (ii) The address to which communications are to be sent. (iii) The location of the processing plant. (iv) The maximum markup requested, and the method used in computing the same. (v) A description of the product for which a markup is requested, and a description of the processed grains sold or to be sold by you as coarse ground grain at a markup of \$2.50 per ton.

Upon receipt of such application the district office of the O.P.A. is authorized to determine a maximum markup to be used by you on your sales of such product. Pending the approval of a maximum markup, you may sell such processed grains at a maximum markup of \$2.50 per ton.

(3) If your proposed markup under subparagraphs (1) or (2) is disapproved by the district office of the O.P.A. you may request that its determination be reviewed in which case the file shall be promptly forwarded to the Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Branch of the O.P.A. in Washington, D. C., by way of the appropriate regional office.

Sec. 10. Maximum prices for sales by processors. For all sales by you as a processor your maximum price shall be the sum of the following: (a) The appropriate base price per ton determined in accordance with the provisions of section 8; plus (b) Your transportation cost, if you deliver the processed grain to your customer at a point other than the processing plant; plus (c) The appropriate markup for sacks or containers determined in accordance with the provisions of section 12, if you furnish sacks or containers; plus (d) The appropriate processing markup determined in accordance with the provisions of section 9; plus (e) The applicable one of the following merchandising markups: (i) For sales from the processing plant:

\$3.00 per ton if sold to a feeder in carload quantities.

\$4.00 per ton if sold to a feeder in less than a carload quantity.

\$1.50 per ton if sold to any person other than a feeder in carload quantities.

\$2.50 per ton if sold to any person other than a feeder in less than a carload quantity; or

(ii) For sales from a warehouse, not located at your processing plant, into which you have unloaded the lot after transporting it from your processing plant:

\$3.00 per ton if sold to a feeder in carload quantities.

\$5.50 per ton if sold to a feeder in less than a carload quantity.

\$1.50 per ton if sold to any person other than a feeder in carload quantities.

\$4.00 per ton if sold to any person other than a feeder in less than a carload quantity; or

(iii) For sales from a store into which you have unloaded the lot after transporting it from your warehouse not located at your processing plant:

\$3.00 per ton if sold to a feeder in carload quantities;

\$8.00 per ton if sold to a feeder in less than a carload quantity.

Sec. 11. Maximum prices for sales by persons other than processors. The maximum price for any sales of processed grains by you as a jobber, wholesaler or retailer shall be your supplier's maximum price on the sale and delivery to you, plus your transportation costs, if any, and the appropriate one of the following merchandising markups: (a) If you are a jobber, \$0.75 per ton. (b) If you are a wholesaler, \$2.50 per ton, except that on a lot which you have transported from your warehouse and unloaded into a store not located at your warehouse, you are acting as a retailer and you may add \$6.50 per ton on sales to feeders. (c) If you are a retailer, (i) \$2.50 per ton for sales in a carload quantity; (ii) \$2.50 per ton for sales in less than a carload quantity when not unloaded into your warehouse or store prior to such sale; or (iii) \$4 per ton for sales in less than a carload quantity if unloaded into your warehouse or store prior to such sale.

Sec. 12. Increases for sacks or other containers. If you furnish the sacks or other containers in connection with the sale and delivery of any sacked quantity of processed grains you shall use one of the following methods of computing your maximum markup for such sacks: (a) A markup of \$3.25 per ton for textile sacks; or (b) a markup for sacks or other containers based upon the reasonable market value of such sacks or containers at the time of sale, not exceeding the lawful maximum price thereof."

Meetings of Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n

Instead of the regular annual convention in the fall the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will hold three regional meetings attended by officers of affiliated ass'ns in addition to National officers.

The meetings will be held at Portland, Ore., May 24, at St. Louis May 28, and at Minneapolis June 6 and 7.

H. L. McIntyre Retires

H. L. McIntyre of Seattle, Wash., who has been with the Washington Co-operative Farmers Ass'n for over 22 years, will retire July 1, for an extended rest.

He has been with the organization since it started as the better known Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n, and bought its first carload of grain and the first five tons of concentrates. He has had charge of the grain department. The Co-op operates 9 mills and annually makes more than 250,000 tons of feeds.

Mr. McIntyre is a director of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.



H. L. McIntyre, Seattle, Wash.

Prevention of Manlift Accidents

From Address by P. L. Bachman of General Mills, Inc., before Minneapolis Occupational Safety Conference.

The belt or continuous-running manlift is the most dangerous piece of equipment in any flour mill or grain elevator and has been responsible for more serious accidents than any other piece of equipment. At best with all possible safeguards, manlifts are dangerous to operate, especially under present conditions where most plants have inexperienced employees.

The following suggestions are offered with the hope that they will contribute in some small way toward the elimination of these accidents.

EMPLOYEE INSTRUCTION—A training program should be inaugurated for the purpose of teaching each employee, both new and old, the proper method of operating a manlift. I would like to stress the importance of teaching the older employees as well as the new, because too many times have I seen old and experienced employees using a manlift improperly.

1.—Tell the individual how to use the manlift.

2.—Show him how.

3.—Permit him to demonstrate that he has absorbed your instructions.

4.—Check him periodically to be sure that he is complying with instructions. This checkup should continue for a long period of time. Violations should not be tolerated.

The person using the continuous belt manlift should face the belt, both feet should be on the step, and both hands should grasp the handles. The body should be carried close to the belt and the weight centrally distributed.

In mounting the manlift, the hand should first grasp the handle and the foot should then be put on the step, but in no event should this occur if the step is more than 6 inches above the floor. In getting off the manlift, this operation should be reversed—the foot should be removed first and then the hands.

Unless tools and equipment can be completely contained within the pockets or unless they can be completely contained within a sling thrown over the shoulder, they should not be carried on the manlift.

INSPECTION—A periodical inspection no less than weekly should be made of the manlift. This is probably the most important part of the manlift safety program. If any serious hazard is discovered, the manlift should immediately be put out of operation and should not be used until repaired. The manlift should be completely dismantled not less than once in three years, and preferably once a year if the manlift is used constantly. The dismantling should be complete and should include the head pulley with all gears. This is the only way in which wear on the taper pin and worm gear shaft can be inspected on most types of lifts.

MAINTENANCE—The principal items of maintenance are as follows:

1. Steps.—The best material for the construction of the step is soft wood, preferably pine. The steps should contain grooves parallel with the width of the belt. These grooves should be one fourth inch wide, one fourth inch deep, and approximately one half inch apart. This type of construction provides a nonskid surface which does not readily fill up with dirt and grease and does not become slippery with wear. If the step is constructed without corrugations, it should be covered with the new nonskid floor covering.

The steps should fit the track perfectly so that they will not jump out of the track. If it is necessary to remove a step for repair or to remove it permanently, the handle bars on both sides of that step should likewise be removed. This will prevent an employee from grasping a handle bar under which there is no step.

The bolts fastening the step to the framework,

as well as the bolts fastening the framework to the belt, should be tight and fastened with lock-washers.

2. Rails.—The guide tracks and braces should be in first-class shape and should be secure. Tracks partially worn should be replaced. At no time should excess slack be permitted.

To prevent buckling or bending of the rails, the entire manlift should be suspended from the top and should not be supported at each floor. There should, however, be guides on each floor to hold the guide rails in place. This type of construction will permit expansion and contraction without buckling.

3. Belts.—The belt itself should be thoroughly checked, particularly where the two ends of the belt are fastened together. Any indication of excessive stretching, wear or weakening should be justification for replacement. Although lifts in excess of 100 feet are not recommended, nevertheless, where they are found necessary, the belt should be 16 inches in width. The belt should always be kept tight.

The speed of the belt should never be in excess of 90 feet per minute and should be uniform throughout the plant. Where there is a great amount of traffic on the lift, it is advisable to reduce the speed to 60 feet per minute.

4. Motors.—The motor gear reducer and entire driving mechanism should be very carefully inspected because a failure here might permit free wheeling of the belt with an attendant serious injury. A freewheeling clutch with a ratchet can easily be installed which will prevent the elevator from running backward, however, this offers no protection against the belt running forward at an excessive speed. To my knowledge, no practical device has yet been developed to prevent a freewheeling belt from rolling forward too fast.

5. Hand Holds.—The cup-type hand hold is to be preferred because it prevents an employee grasping the wrong handle. The hand holds should be 50 inches above the steps and should be painted a light color.

Electric or well-lighted signs should be installed indicating that the manlift is intended for the use of employees only.

If other types of hand holds are in use, a flap should be arranged at each hand hold so that it will drop down over the hand hold when that particular handle is following a step on the

upside or is ahead of a step on the downside. This arrangement precludes the possibility of grasping the wrong hand hold.

6. Floor Landings.—The bottom landing, when the elevator pulley is above the floor level, should be provided with steps and a platform on the upside so that the level of the platform is at the same level as the elevator step as it completes the semicircle around the bottom of the elevator pulley. There should be no steps

(Concluded on page 340)

Saving Nebraska Elevators From Fire

Nebraska's volunteer firemen are making a most commendable effort to inform the members of the local fire departments of the known fire hazards and the best and quickest way to extinguish fires and save property from damage. Schools have been held for the purpose of informing firemen of the causes of fires and the construction of buildings in hope of convincing them of the most effective way of reducing fire losses.

Recently a three-day session of the State Fire School was held at Grand Island and the many trying problems confronting the fire fighters were discussed.

H. M. Lehr of Lincoln, who has long inspected the elevators of Nebraska for the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and is executive Sec'y of the Wartime Elevator Inspection Com'tee of Nebraska, attended all sessions of the School, exhibited a model of a typical wood elevator, took it apart and explained its construction and arrangement to the firemen. He plans to take the model to all the regional fire schools of the state to familiarize the fire fighters with the interior of the country elevators so they will have a better understanding of what they have to contend with.

The model illustrated herewith represents a simple frame elevator, either cribbed or stud construction, 25,000 bushel capacity, 28x30x40 feet, 16 foot cupola, full basement, shown in order to simplify construction and at the same time show all construction below floor level, and bins over driveway. The model was built on 3/4 inch scale. So constructed that it can be taken apart easily and quickly in sections. Some 60 different sections built up of approximately 750 pieces. It is mounted on casters with a turntable arrangement so that all sides can be shown.

All four outside views are shown and the difference in construction explained. Then one outside section is removed and the bin partitions shown. Next an outside basement section is removed, showing the bin bottom and dump arrangement. Next the inside partition, next to work floor, is removed, along with a roof section and side of cupola, giving a full view of all equipment. One side of the elevator leg is left off which gives a view of the cups, belt, head pulley, and boot. Leg is operated through a motor located in basement through drive to countershaft in cupola. A dummy motor is driven, in cupola, from countershaft to show what happens when leg is plugged. The slipping of the head pulley can also be demonstrated. Other equipment consists of distributor, spouting, automatic scale, manlift, burr mill, air compressor, and a second dummy motor on work floor.

Cooperating with Chief Fire Instructor Joe Feters, the interior as well as the exterior was painted different colors (the hot spots are shown in red) so that pictures could be taken and slides made to use in connection with the firemen training course conducted through the State Department of Vocational Education. We now have two full-time instructors in the state. Fifteen colored slides made for this purpose, which were shown for the first time during a Wartime Elevator Inspection Committee of Nebraska gathering.

This should help to improve the efficiency of the firemen and reduce the fire losses of the elevator owners of the Corn Husker State.



H. M. Lehr, Lincoln, Nebr., and His Model Elevator

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—L. H. McBride, former director and vice-president of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n, died recently at Macomb, Ill.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Lee Wilson Co. has been formed here with a paid up capital of \$100,000, to build a rice drier and storage plant at a cost of \$300,000 for the first unit. It will have a capacity of 360,000 bus. About 20,000 acres of rice is to be cultivated. J. H. Crain is president of the new corporation.—P. J. P.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Cameron Feed Mill of North Little Rock is building a \$5,000 addition to its main plant. The new building will be three stories high and is expected to be completed within 60 days from start of construction. It will be equipped for the manufacture of pellets, one of the livestock feeds manufactured by the company.

CALIFORNIA

Tracy, Cal.—Carbona Growers Corp. reported its elevator was damaged by high winds on Apr. 1.

Sacramento, Cal.—Assembly Bill No. 531, to amend Section 154.3, Agricultural Code relating to crop seed screenings and to control pests in same, has been introduced before the state legislature.

Gustine, Cal.—The Gustine Feed & Milling Co., operated by Francis Reutter and Robert Cayson, held a formal opening recently when users of feeds, seeds and fertilizers called to inspect the warehouse and offices of the new concern, located across from the plant.

Clovis, Cal.—The Clovis Feed Mills recently installed concrete pits at the front of the new mill building and will soon install a new deck scale. Six grain storage bins that will provide handling facilities for 2,000 bus. of grain are being built at the north end of the building.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—C. V. Parker, statistician in the department of agriculture at Ottawa and who has been acting as private sec'y to Agriculture Minister Gardiner for the past three years, will arrive here soon, where he will be engaged as statistician with The Canadian Wheat Board.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian National Millers Ass'n and Ontario Flour Millers Ass'n, in a brief presented to the royal commission on taxation of co-operatives, stated there should be no distinction in tax liability between co-operative associations or corporations and ordinary joint stock companies.

Ottawa, Ont.—Farmers in western Canada who marketed oats during the 1943-44 crop year ended last July 31, will receive an additional \$8,867,004 from the oats equalization fund, Trade Minister MacKinnon announced Apr. 18. This will represent a payment of 5.849c a bushel of oats marketed during that crop year, and the total will be paid on 151,596,325 bus. Growers' checks are expected to be distributed early in May. When this payment is completed, producers marketing oats in the crop year 1943-44 will have received 10c bushel in advance equalization payments and a final payment of 5.849c a bushel, or a total payment from the oats equalization fund of 15.849c a bushel.

Hague, Sask.—The 100-bbl. flour mill owned and operated by M. Hooze, burned recently. The milling plant was completely destroyed and the adjoining elevator partially. The mill warehouses were full of flour and feed and the elevator was full of grain at the time of the fire, which started in the mill. The plant had been operating 24 hrs. a day.

Ottawa, Ont.—Mrs. Phyllis Turner, administrator of oils and fats with the Agricultural Supplies Board since 1941, has resigned. She will be succeeded by F. H. Lehberg, deputy administrator. Prior to coming here in 1942, Mr. Lehberg has been with the grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, Man., and specialized in research chemistry in fats and oils.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Hungarian Flour Mill was damaged by fire recently, causing loss to machinery and feed estimated at \$25,000. Seven hours earlier a blaze that started on the fifth floor had been extinguished with little damage. Friction that ignited wheat in a grinder on the second floor is believed to have caused the fire. Wm. Callahan and Edward House, employees, noticing solder melting along the seams of a conveyor pipe, shut fire doors leading to the adjacent flour mill departments and sounded the alarm, their prompt action preventing heavier loss.

ILLINOIS

Morton, Ill.—Harley Meyer of Spring Hill recently purchased a local elevator.

Byron, Ill.—LeRoy Sholl of Rockford is the new manager of the Farmers Feed & Supply House.

Altamont, Ill.—McCormick Bros. are installing a new scale in their local elevator.—H. H. H.

Greenville, Ill.—A statement of intent to dissolve the Greenville Equity Elevator has been filed with the secretary of state at Springfield.—P. J. P.

Kewanee, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will install a 30-ton 40x10 ft. truck scale in front of the elevator office on North Chestnut St.

Lincoln, Ill.—The A.A.A. has removed 15 steel granary bins from around the East Illinois Farmers Grain Co. and shipped them to Florida.—P. J. P.

Block (Sidney p. o.), Ill.—The Wesley & Rising elevator will be enlarged to 85,000 bus. by a grain storage bin which will be completed by June 1.—P. J. P.

Lee Center, Ill.—The Lee County Grain Ass'n has purchased the Lee County Railroad and elevator. Extensive improvements will be made in the roadbed and lumber yard.

Arcola, Ill.—Thomas Francis Monohan, 75, one of the first broomcorn dealers in Missouri and a leader in that business for a number of years, died here April 20.—P. J. P.

Maroa, Ill.—L. M. Scott, who has been manager of the Scott Grain Co. at West Ridge, Ill., will take over the duties of manager of the Maroa Farmers Elevator after June 15.

Andres (Peotone p. o.), Ill.—The Andres & Wilton Farmers Grain & Supply Co. recently declared a dividend of 8 per cent and also purchased \$25,000 worth of war bonds.—P. J. P.

Westfield, Ill.—Carl Merrick & Sons, local produce dealers, have completed building of an office room connected to their produce building, to be used for storage of feeds and produce.

Peoria, Ill.—Peoria Feeders, Inc., has been organized; to buy and sell any and all livestock and poultry products; 200 shares, p.v. \$100; incorporators, G. W. Landy, A. Skender, A. Buar.

Macomb, Ill.—A. G. Purdum, who had been connected with the elevator now conducted by the Farmers Grain, Fuel & Supply Co. for more than 30 years, died at the Phelps Hospital April 17.—P. J. P.

Wyoming, Ill.—The newly formed Stark Service Co. is taking over the feed and petroleum business in Stark County previously handled by the Henry-Stark Service Co. The latter company has been dissolved.

Greenville, Ill.—John L. Wise, 79, long in the grain business here, died April 18 at St. Joseph's Hospital in Highland, where he had been receiving treatment for a fractured hip sustained in January.—P. J. P.

Mt. Sterling, Ill.—The Mt. Sterling Farmers Co-operative Co. has taken steps to wind up its affairs. It will transfer the elevator to Harry Toole, who intends to make extensive repairs and put it in operation again.—P. J. P.

Roanoke, Ill.—William Bucher, manager of the Roanoke Farmers Ass'n, operator of a local elevator, has been elected as one of the five directors of the newly organized bank and at a meeting of the directors was elected vice-president.—P. J. P.

Farmersville, Ill.—Lester Sheridan of Lincoln, Ill., is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. He formerly was employed at the Lincoln Farmers Grain Co. The Farmersville Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is completing construction of a modern seed cleaning plant.—H. H. H.

Morris, Ill.—J. E. McClintock, head of the Continental Grain Co. in Chicago, was guest speaker at a recent meeting here of directors of the Allied Grain Corp. Dinner was served at noon in the Carson Hotel, followed by a business meeting and the address by Mr. McClintock.

Shawneetown, Ill.—G. C. Atkins has been appointed a member of the Popcorn Processors Industry Advisory Com'te by Chester Bowles, OPA administrator. Mr. Atkins operates processing plants at Shawneetown, Terre Haute, Ind., and Durant, Okla. The general offices are in Dallas, Tex. The com'te held its initial meeting in the Sherman House, Chicago, May 3.—P. J. P.

Tuscola, Ill.—The Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co. has let a contract to the Eikenberry Const. Co. to start construction at once of a 50,000-bu. elevator to replace the present structure. Machinery is being removed from the old elevator, which will be razed. Business of the company here will stop until the new building has been completed, which is expected to be within about four months. The new elevator will be of reinforced concrete and steel construction and stand 118 ft. high. New modern machinery with a handling capacity of 4,000 bus. of grain per hour will be installed. A new sheller also will be installed along with other new equipment.

CHICAGO NOTES

Celebrating the allied victory in Europe the Board of Trade closed at 1 p. m., May 7 and at 12 noon, May 8.

IOWA

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for May has been set at 4 per cent per annum by the directors of the Board of Trade.

The following were admitted to membership recently in the Board of Trade: Harry C. Johnson, with J. S. Bache & Co.; Gerald J. Ryan, with Lawrence J. Ryan, and Geo. R. Bridge, vice-pres., Bridge & Leonard, Inc., all of Chicago.

Commissioners of the Port of New York, operators of the Gowanus Bay Elevator, will open a Chicago office. Howard S. Cullman, chairman, stated the move is being made to help prevent divergence of Middle Western commerce to Gulf and various North Atlantic ports.

Sam W. Henn, well known in feed circles in the central west, has been appointed manager of the Chicago office of Iowa Feed Co. Mr. Henn has been associated with Ralston Purina Co., Kraft Cheese Co., and the Borden Co., merchandising special vitamin feed ingredients to manufacturers. He has spent all of his business career in the feed business.

The directors of the Board of Trade have adopted regulation 1857-A on weighing and interest charges, stating that under maximum price conditions weighing and interest charges may become important factors in diverting grain from this market, and that any buyer of grain may at maximum prices only, and if he so elects, pay the interest charges arising under the provisions of Rule 352 (Interest on Advancements) and the weighing charges on grain bought to arrive or consigned to this market.

INDIANA

Hobbs, Ind.—The Hobbs Grain Co. is building a lumber yard and builders' supply department.—A.E.L.

Ligonier, Ind.—The Noble County Farm Bureau purchased the former Farmers Co-operative Elevator and will remodel.—A.E.L.

Evansville, Ind.—One hundred supervisors of Igleheart Bros., Inc., met here Apr. 18 to discuss postwar merchandising and advertising policies.

Kokomo, Ind.—Morrison & Thompson Co. are replacing the steam power with complete electric power, and are making other improvements.—A.E.L.

Wabash, Ind.—William Overmyer, Laketon, Ind., purchased the Union Mills feed mill located on the south side of the river. Carl Pell is manager.—A.E.L.

Hillsboro, Ind.—The interest of D. C. Moore in the Finch-Moore Grain Co. has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Belles and the name of the firm has been changed to The Finch Grain Co. The elevator has been operated by the E. P. Finch family for the past 40 years. Mrs. Belles was the former Estaline Finch who operated it for several years. Mr. Belles is manager of the elevator.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its dinner meeting May 14 at the Fort Wayne Athletic Club. Dinner will be served promptly at 7 p.m. followed by a conference session. E. W. Schafer, vice-pres. and general manager of the Sunshine Stores, Inc., Division of Allied Mills, Inc., will be guest speaker on this occasion, his subject, "Present-Day Merchandising." Ladies are welcome.—Alfred E. Leif, sec'y.

Clay City, Ind.—Griffith & Co. is building additional grain storage bins of 45,000 bus. capacity. The new structures will include a concrete and steel bin of 22,450 bus. capacity, and a concrete and wood elevator annex on the south side of the old brick flour mill. This will have overhead bins for loading, and be equipped with modern handling equipment of 2,200 bus. of grain per hour. Present plans call for the completion of the new bins in time for the next wheat harvest.

Jefferson, Ia.—Martin Anderson is building a 20x40 ft. frame building to house a feed mill plant.

Dunbar, Ia.—Wm. L. Jackson was rehired as manager of the Dunbar Co-op Elevator at the recent annual meeting of the association.

Ottosen, Ia.—Harold Peterson of Badger is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, succeeding H. B. Lovig, who has moved to Martelle.

Thompson, Ia.—A stock of feed and chicken supplies owned by the Parish Produce was damaged by fire that broke out in the north part of the Link building Apr. 18.

Westview (Pocahontas p. o.), Ia.—Harold Zook is new manager of the Westview Grain Co. elevator. He formerly was manager of the Weiston Elevator, near Manson.

Fairfield, Ia.—Sanford Zeigler, Sr., 85, a grain and produce dealer here until a few years ago and who once served as mayor of Fairfield, died May 1 in a nursing home at Des Moines, Ia.

Sioux City, Ia.—Cyrus Matthews, a former officer of the Mystic Milling Co. when a resident here, died recently in St. Cloud, Fla., following a brief illness caused by arterial thrombosis.

Marion, Ia.—The Farm Chemical Co., operated by Sharon Fornell of Waukon, Ia., has leased the former East Star Milling Co. warehouse and will compound mineral supplement feeds.—A. G. T.

Wesley, Ia.—Lt. Julius Kunz, Jr., son of J. M. Kunz, manager of the Kunz Grain Co., who has been in the Air Corps since Sept. 14, 1943, is reported missing in action over Italy since Apr. 9.—A. G. T.

Nevada, Ia.—Schreiber Mills has leased the Iowa Electric Light & Power Co. storage building and has converted it into a warehouse where a complete stock of Schreiber's feeds are on hand. Leslie McBride is in charge of sales.

Fertile, Ia.—Ivan Deuel, for six years manager of the Elthon & Ouverson mill, recently bought the controlling interest in the mill from Senator Leo Elthon. George Hall has been assistant manager for the past four years.

Manchester, Ia.—Thos. C. Powell, who has been in the grain, machinery and hardware business here for many years, has sold the elevator and grain department to J. H. Buchanan of Quasqueton, who has taken possession.

Des Moines, Ia.—Seventeen Iowa produce plants, which last year provided the market for over \$10,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs produced, will hereafter be operated under the name of their parent company, Priebe & Sons, Inc.

Liscomb, Ia.—Pvt. Deane Froning, 18, youngest child of E. F. Froning, well known local grain man, reported missing in action since April 3, is now listed as killed in action as of that date, according to a War Department telegram received by his parents.—A. G. T.

Joice, Ia.—A cooperative farmers elevator has been organized with Ole Kringlaak elected president. A total of \$14,000 was subscribed for the project by those in attendance at a meeting held here recently. It is planned to purchase the elevator from the Gerhard Larson estate.

Fayette, Ia.—L. C. Surfus of Des Moines has purchased the flour, feed and seed business from Wilbur Bell and Frank Wood, effective Aug. 1. The company manufactures feeds, distributes flour, mill feeds and farm seeds. The firm will operate under the name of Bell Brand Feed Co. Mr. Wood will remain with the new company. Mr. Surfus had been manager of the Fayette County Service Co. since its organization until last fall when he became affiliated with the Iowa Farm Service Co. at Des Moines. The residence recently built by Mr. Bell was included in the deal.

Vinton, Ia.—The Benton County Farm Supply Co. has been incorporated; to purchase, manufacture, process grains; handle fertilizer, paints, seeds, serum, farm machinery, etc. Capital stock, \$10,000; pres., Lewis Greaser; vice-pres., Chester Hagan; sec'y, Herman C. Brehm; treas., Harold W. Miller.

Des Moines, Ia.—S. 229, increasing the gasoline tax 1c, and H. 243, increasing height limits from 12 ft. to 12 ft. 6 in., single unit length limit from 33 ft. to 35 ft., and prescribing axle weights for single units and combinations at 18,000 lbs. per pneumatic-tired axle, 14,000 per solid-tired axle, were enacted.

Harris, Ia.—Perry Pearson, who has been manager of the Westview (Ia.) Grain Co. for eight years, has taken possession of the Harris Grain Co. elevator he recently purchased from W. H. Hubbard. He moved his family here May 1. Prior to going to Westview Mr. Harris was manager of the Pocahontas Farmers Co-op. Elevator for eight years.

Onawa, Ia.—The Monona County Farm Supply Co. has been incorporated, its principal place of business here. It will purchase, manufacture, compound, process, grains; market fertilizer, paints, seeds, serum, farm machinery and supplies, etc.; authorized capital stock, \$10,000; D. S. Marley, pres.; Evan Davies, v-pres.; Ruth Cingles, sec'y; Walter Hadden, treas.

Clear Lake, Ia.—The Clear Lake Grain Co. has become the retail distributor of Foxbilt feed and will do grinding and mixing also. The company opened the milling department of its elevator recently after making numerous changes and repairs and installing much new equipment. It has been many years since any grain was ground or mixed there. The Clear Lake Grain Co. will not only take care of grinding, milling and distribution in this area but in other North Iowa counties as well. At present Henry E. Reiter, manager, assisted by S. A. Decker, will do the grinding and mixing. Late last fall Claude Van Gundy of Fort Dodge and George Arnold of Ames purchased the business. They also operate other elevators in Iowa.

Lake Mills, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator has placed its new feed mill in operation. Considerable remodeling was done at the plant and the new milling machinery was installed in the structure between the old elevator and the firm's office quarters. Complete milling equipment includes a 30 in. attrition mill with two 40-hp. motors; an ear corn crusher and feeder with two one-ton mixers. A 20-ton 24x9 ft. Fairbanks Scale and a Howell Overhead Truck Lift also were installed, and the elevator and buildings were given two coats of aluminum paint. Smith Construction Co. had the contract. Myron Thompson is manager of the elevator. Open house was celebrated Apr. 14 when coffee and doughnuts were served free to all callers.

KANSAS

Glendale, Kan.—The Kansas Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by high winds on Apr. 9.

Chetopa, Kan.—Merton Karns, manager of the Karns Grain Products Co., was sworn in recently as mayor of Chetopa.—G. M. H.

Cherryvale, Kan.—Ned Ernest Jones, 51, local elevator operator, died Apr. 28 in a Wichita, Kan., hospital.—I. D. A.

Atchison, Kan.—Seventy-five feet of 4-ply rubber belting recently was stolen from the second floor of the Blair Milling Co. warehouse, the belting valued at \$375.

Girard, Kan.—The new Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n soy bean mill started operating on March 30 and has been grinding approximately 600 bus. of beans a day since that time.—G. M. H.

Great Bend, Kan.—Kurt Zutavern, grain buyer for the Walnut Creek Milling Co., is still confined to the hospital at Halstead where he has been a patient the past three months. He is improving slowly.

Newton, Kan.—Sanners Feed & Seed Co. has purchased the Ridenour-Baker building and plans to expand its seed cleaning and processing division in the near future. The new building will add 2,200 sq. ft. of floor space for the Sanners organization. E. R. Sanner will be in the new building, and his son, Bard Sanner, will have charge of the retail division.—G. M. H.

Lindsborg, Kan.—Terry Westman, 9, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leland Westman, was killed when he jumped into an open car of wheat which was being unloaded at the Rodney Milling Co. plant recently. He was caught in the suction of the moving wheat, pulled under, and suffocated. His playmate, Johnny West, saw the accident and rushed into the mill for help. A doctor arrived on the scene just as the body was recovered.—G. M. H.



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Lyons, Kan.—Farmers of Rice County have contracted to produce about 1,000 acres of Cody maize this year which will be used for processing into starch and tapioca. They will get a premium of 30c a hundredweight. A similar amount was raised last year.—P. J. P.

Holyrood, Kan.—The Holyrood Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. will sell \$50,000 worth of 4 per cent bonds for the purpose of building a 10,000-bu. elevator. Priorities for the new construction have been requested. A. L. Greenwood, manager, recently tendered his resignation, effective May 1.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Abe Grady, Negro, was held for grand jury action on a grand larceny charge Apr. 26, charged with taking \$46 worth of feed bag materials, a print used for dress-making in some instances, from the Standard Feed Co. plant.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has leased the Acme Flour Mills to provide additional milling capacity for an expanding Southeastern Division. The mill is being reconditioned and will be equipped to manufacture family and bakery flours.

Henderson, Ky.—Henderson Elvtr. Co. recently paid \$699.08 to seven employees of the grain mill and elevator, for back wages under a recent ruling of Fair Labor Standards Act. Employees benefiting by the wage restitutions were found to be engaged in interstate commerce or in work necessary for the production of goods in interstate commerce.

MICHIGAN

Forest Hill, Mich.—Thieves broke into the Forest Hill Elevator recently, forced open the safe, but found no money.

Shepherd, Mich.—The Shepherd Elevator was entered by thieves recently, who broke open the safe but found only a few dollars in change.

Breckenridge, Mich.—A tear gas bomb in the safe at the Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co. office exploded recently when robbers broke open the strong box, sending them hurriedly from the building without loot.

Lowell, Mich.—Wm. C. Doyle, president and general manager of the King Milling Co., died at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Apr. 21, of a heart attack. Mr. Doyle had gone to Chicago two days before, engaged in completing preparations for the opening of the King Milling Co.'s new mill here, May 1, that replaced a plant that had burned. Besides the mill, extensive improvements were made in the water power equipment of the plant.

Ashley, Mich.—The following firms reported their elevators had sustained damages from high winds during April: Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co., Ashley; Wm. B. Baum & Son, Bentley; Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co., Breckenridge; Frutchey Bean Co., Cass City; Merle H. Green Co., Carland; Knappen Farm Service Co., Chamberlain; Michigan Bean Co., Chesaning; Durand Milling Co., Durand; Leslie Grain & Produce Co., Leslie; North Star Elvtr. Co., North Star.

Port Huron, Mich.—Clair H. Barrett, who has been in the grain and bean elevator business, coal, feed and storage business here for many years, operating as the Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., is liquidating his holdings and will retire from active business. The company has sold its elevator and warehouse property located at 1635 Pine Grove Ave. to Geo. L. Smith, who is changing it over into a storage proposition for package merchandise. The corporation sold its coal yard at 1602 Water St. to the Webb Coal Co. The company's merchandise in its warehouse and its office building on Tenth St. also are being disposed of. Mr. Barrett was an elevator operator at Owosso, Mich., many years ago and also at one time operated at Toledo, O.

Holt, Mich.—The combination of grain elevator and feed mill which has been under construction for Garry Snow, owner of Snow's Hatchery, is expected to be in operation by the middle of May. Built of cement blocks, the structure is to be painted cream color. Machinery to fully equip the mill for grinding has been obtained by Mr. Snow.

Saginaw, Mich.—A. L. Riedel of Saginaw, president of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, in a letter to W.F.A. Marvin Jones, urged his approval of the Michigan bean industry's proposal to increase support price \$1 a bag to growers as a further incentive to increase 1945 plantings. Mr. Riedel urged thinking of beans as a substitute for meat. To date WFA has only authorized a 25-cent increase in the support prices. As they now stand the price supports are: White pea beans, \$6.75 a 100-pound bag; cranberry, \$6.40; light and dark red kidney, \$8.40. Mr. Riedel predicted the price increase will result in an increase in planted acreage over present estimates by the bureau of agricultural economics. The war food administration has been informed by Maurice A. Dean, chairman of the state farm war board, that reports from AAA community field men throughout Michigan indicate this state is going to fall 10 to 12 per cent short of the 760,000-acre bean goal set for 1945.

MINNESOTA

Oklee, Minn.—Harold Saastad, formerly of Thief River Falls, is new manager of the local Math Barzen Co. elevator. Louis Cyr, former manager, is now manager of the local Farmers elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—The following were elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade: J. K. Miller, Valley City, No. D.; W. G. Marr, New England, No. D.; Louis Whelan, St. Thomas, No. D.—F.G.C.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—A. W. Hockenberger, formerly with Schultz, Baujan & Co., Beardstown, Ill., is now vice-pres. and manager of the Red River Milling Co. The latter company has been modernizing its mill.

Benson, Minn.—A new Farmers Co-op. Elevator was opened here on May 7, with Oscar Huseeth, formerly of Wyndmere, N. D., as manager. The new firm purchased the Ray M. Lang elevator last January for its business.

Chandler, Minn.—Floyd Greig recently purchased the local elevator, and has resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator at Rushmore, effective June 1, a position he has held for the past seven years.

Ottertail, Minn.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. announced its business transacted last year amounted to \$71,227.77. At the recent annual meeting a 6 per cent dividend was paid to stockholders and 1.25 per cent to the Patrons' Equity Reserve.

Fairmont, Minn.—McCarthy Bros., grain buyers of Minneapolis, celebrated their 60th anniversary in the grain business the evening of Apr. 17 at a banquet given in the large dining room at Dix's place near here. Sixty guests were present, grain dealers from southwestern Minnesota and northern Iowa.

Dassel, Minn.—Linzay Pankake, 80, identified with the grain trade for many years until his retirement in 1931, died of a heart attack Apr. 12. In 1896 Mr. Pankake was employed by the Minnesota & Dakota Elvtr. Co. to assist in managing the company's local elevator. In 1901 he was appointed manager of the elevator for this company and its successors, the New London Milling Co. In 1908 he purchased the elevator and operated it until 1931 when he sold it to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Maj. Geo. W. P. Heffelfinger, vice pres. of F. H. Peavey & Co., has been named executive officer in charge of operations at Ladd Field, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Bernard Sveen, 57, an employee of the Minneapolis Milling Co., died April 25 from injuries received when he fell from a catwalk after being caught by a moving belt.

Howard I. McMillan, president of the Osborne McMillan Elevator Co., has been given an army assignment to expedite movement of grain to European areas for relief of liberated peoples, to serve in a civilian capacity. Until recently Mr. McMillan was a lieutenant colonel in the army's service of supply.

Damages of \$10,630 for personal injuries are asked by Anton Veasen, an employee of the railroad and warehouse commission, in a suit against Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., on trial in district court. Veasen claims he was hurt when he fell thru an unguarded manhole over a grain pit while making an inspection.—P. J. P.

Grain grading schools for members of the Chamber of Commerce, sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, were held here the afternoons of Apr. 27, 30 and May 2, 4, 7, 9. Harry Millman of the Federal Grain Supervision and Henry O. Putnam of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, conducted the meetings. The first two days covered the grading of hard red spring wheat; April 27 meeting covered durum; Apr. 30 and May 2 covered barley grading, and May 4, rye grades. May 7, 9 and 11, if desired, will be used for corn and oat grading. There was an excellent attendance of grain men on each occasion.

Northwest Co-operative Mills has been incorporated as a joint enterprise of Midland Co-operative Wholesale, Minneapolis; Central Co-operative Wholesale, Superior, Wis.; and Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, for the purpose of manufacturing and processing feed, fertilizer, soybean and allied products. Purchase or erection of mills is being considered in eastern Wisconsin, Minneapolis and possibly other points. It is expected that the soybean plant at Menomonie, Wis., now owned by Farmers Union Central Exchange, will become a part of the joint setup. On the board of directors of Northwest Co-operative Mills are A. J. Smaby and Frank Lair, Midland Co-op. Wholesale; E. A. Syftestad and Frank Calvin, Farmers Union Central Exchange; A. J. Hayes and Geo. Salo, Central Co-op. Wholesale.

MISSOURI

Harrisonville, Mo.—Hunt Bros. reported their elevator was damaged by high winds on Apr. 16.

Concordia, Mo.—The Concordia Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has bought the Klingenberg Elevator.—A.H.M.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The M. F. A. Co-operative Grain & Feed Co. will erect an addition to its feed mill here at a cost of \$4,200.—P. J. P.

Mayview, Mo.—The Mayview Farmers Ass'n elevator was destroyed by fire the night of May 6. It was a total loss.—A.H.M.

Independence, Mo.—Chas. F. Sutherlin, 70, who had been employed for 35 years as a millwright at the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., died Apr. 28 while at work.—G. M. H.

Versailles, Mo.—The Versailles Feed & Produce Co. has received a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, which will be installed at once. It was ordered a year ago but because of a shortage of critical materials delivery was delayed.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The posthumous award of the Purple Heart and the President's Citation, award to Private First-Class Emmett A. Roloson, formerly connected with the Quaker Oats Co. here, has been received by his widow.—P. J. P.

Thayer, Mo.—The Thayer Milling Co., which has been operated by Geo. B. Mainprize, for about 36 years, has been bought by his son, Howard Mainprize. The new owner plans to remodel and install new equipment which has been ordered.

Fairfax, Mo.—Geiger & Graham Grain Co. recently installed a new sheller and enlarged its cob bin. Preparations are being made to install a cob burner. A new brick office and truck scale were completed at this local corn station last fall.

Steel, Mo.—All but the dehydrating unit of the alfalfa meal plant of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., was destroyed by fire Apr. 26. The mill building, warehouse and machine shop were a total loss. Stocks were slightly damaged. Rebuilding will get under way at once, officials stated.

Waverly, Mo.—H. J. Hinz, formerly of Superior, Neb., is new foreman of the Sargent & Co. elevator. Carl Greenberg, also of Superior, will be manager of the elevator. Jim Greenfield, a former manager of Sargent & Co. elevator at Superior who has been in charge of the local elevator, is being transferred by the company to a new location.

Blue Springs, Mo.—The Blue Springs feed mill which had been owned and operated by W. E. Luttrell since 1903, has been sold for \$14,000 to Dan S. Lawson, H. J. Griffith and Harold Harris, all of Lake Tapawingo, Mo. Griffith is owner of movie theaters in Missouri and Kansas, and Mr. Harris is his general manager. Mr. Lawson is sec'y-treasurer of the Popper's Supply Co., popcorn supply firm. W. E. Luttrell, aged 75, will retire. The mill building was erected in 1878 by Willis Luttrell, father of W. E. Luttrell. The new owners will remodel the mill, and it will be operated by Elmer Saunders, who had managed it the last twenty-two years.—G. M. H.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

John F. Sanders, 71, who had been weighmaster for the Davis, Noland & Merrill Grain Co. for 21 years, died April 26 at his home in Leavenworth, Kan.—G. M. H.

The Kansas City Feed Club will hold its spring meeting and dinner at the Phillips Hotel May 17. It was not able to get accommodations at the golf course. Dr. Philip Schaible, chief assistant to Walter C. Berger in Washington, D. C., will speak at the meeting and also will visit with feed manufacturers the following day from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the hotel, discussing problems peculiar to the feed industry in this western area.

Gilbert L. May, general sales manager of May Way Mills, was elected president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City on Apr. 26. Mr. May also is sec'y and treasurer of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Oscar M. Straube has purchased the controlling interest in May Way Mills and becomes president of the company. Gilbert L. May continues as vice-pres. and sales manager. Until recently Mr. Straube was president of Nutrena Mills, Inc. He has spent more than 20 years in the formula feed business, starting in Arkansas and moving here with the Nutrena organization. He is widely known in the feed manufacturing industry, serving as a director of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n for many years. Russell and Gilbert May started May Way Mills about seven years ago, purchasing the Quisenberry feed plant. Growth of the business made necessary enlarging the plant's mixing facilities and removal of the office from the plant to the New York Life Bldg. about two years ago.

MONTANA

Antelope, Mont.—The Sheridan Milling Co. plant was damaged by fire on April 25.

Rapelje, Mont.—The Farmers Union is considering the purchase of a grain elevator.

Conrad, Mont.—The Ellison Milling & Elevators Co. of Utah plans to build a flour mill here when priorities are granted. The capacity will be 600 bbls. daily and cost of construction will be about \$500,000.

Columbus, Mont.—Stillwater County farmers have organized the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. of Columbus, to build and operate an elevator here to replace the one that recently burned. The new organization voted to capitalize at \$100,000. Articles of incorporation will be filed.

Kalispell, Mont.—We have just completed revamping our feed mill, installing a Forster 75-h.p. Hammer Mill to do our own grinding and also custom grinding. We also have put in new bins, conveyors, etc., and we now have one of the most up-to-date feed mills in northern Montana.—Kalispell Feed & Grain Co., J. E. Gustin, mgr.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers
on Treating Insect and Grain Handling Problems



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questions will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

No. 1 What is the first requisite of a grain fumigant?

Contrary to popular beliefs concerning effectiveness, it is freedom from hazard to life or health of those who must handle it, including risk of accumulative injury to lungs or other organs. Because of the importance of this factor, many compounds more effective than those commonly used are barred from practical consideration.

THE Weevil-Cide COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

NEBRASKA

Wahoo, Neb.—The Blue Star Produce is building a warehouse, to cost \$37,289.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills sustained a loss from an electrical breakdown recently.

Kimball, Neb.—Courtney & Olson Grain Co. will build a 60,000-bu. storage warehouse, to cost \$15,000.

Lincoln, Neb.—Gooch Food Products is remodeling its plant; cost of improvements estimated at \$10,000.

Imperial, Neb.—The Imperial Equity Exchange will build a 60,000-bu. grain storage elevator, to cost \$15,000.

Ainsworth, Neb.—J. H. Davison, 84, for 61 years a resident here during a part of which time he operated a grain elevator, died Apr. 18.

Ewing, Neb.—Art Rueroede has opened a new feed store here, featuring a well known line of feeds and has installed machinery for grinding feed.

Albion, Neb.—The Albion Elevator has purchased the James Hotel from the city and will use the land for expansion of its lumber yard. The building will be razed.

Dawson, Neb.—C. L. Iliff is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, succeeding J. Earl Dean, who resigned and has returned to his home in Hollinberg, Kan.

Plattsmouth, Neb.—The Oreapolis Grain Co., a corporation, is being dissolved. Distribution of remaining assets will be made to the stockholders on or about July 1, 1945.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Major Robert R. Wilson, local grain man with the First Army in Germany, was an officer in charge of liberating prisoners of war. He tells of his experiences in this respect in a recent letter to his mother, Mrs. A. B. Wilson.

Kearney, Neb.—Cecil Gibbons, 65, who was associated with his father, the late J. P. Gibbons, in the grain business here for many years, died recently at the Fort Dearborn Hotel, Chicago, where he had lived for some time. At the time of his death he was engaged in government grain service.

Lincoln, Neb.—Capt. Frank E. Roth, Jr., whose father is general manager of Gooch Milling & Elevator Co., died Apr. 7 as the result of wounds received in battle in Germany Apr. 1, his parents were notified by the government. Capt. Roth had been awarded the silver star for gallantry in action Feb. 8.

Walthill, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co. has purchased the local J. J. Mullaney Co. elevator and will operate it in conjunction with its other elevator. Wm. Wingett, local manager, will move his office to the building used as an office by the Mullaney elevator. F. N. Scott was operator of the latter elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—There are enough potential uses of industrial alcohol in the plastic and synthetic rubber industries to use all the surplus grains in the country, J. L. Welch of the Butler-Welch Grain Co., operator of the Omaha alcohol plant, told Kiwanians at their meeting Apr. 30. There also are many other uses of byproducts from the alcohol manufacture, he stated. Byproducts from manufacturing of industrial alcohol may become so important that the price of alcohol will be reduced to a competitive level. At the Omaha plant, \$9,000 worth of carbon dioxide—dry ice when compressed—is lost every day, and \$1,000 worth of fusel oil—the ingredient that makes high class nail polish—is being sold to the government to make penicillin.

Hardy, Neb.—Fielding Sweet is acting as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator until a permanent manager can be employed. He has been managing and supervising the work here for some time.

Cozad, Neb.—The Haymaker Feeds, Inc., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are E. S. German, Allen Ambruster, Dr. C. H. Sheets, H. L. Knauss and L. K. Johansen.—P. J. P.

Beatrice, Neb.—The A. N. Frantz Co. held a grand opening Apr. 21 at its new headquarters. Special motion pictures were shown giving previews of the newest in machinery, ideas on motor maintenance, lubrication, feeds and stock production. Representatives of the companies whose products the local company sells were present.

Havens, Neb.—For the first time since the T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator was built more than 40 years ago, it is closed. H. P. Dittmer, who had operated it for the past 10 years, retired last spring but returned to work when a man could not be found to manage it. This year, however, Mr. Dittmer is managing the feed store only and the grain elevator becomes a victim of the man power shortage.

Wauneta, Neb.—Bernard Bruening, manager of the Wauneta Co-op. Exchange Elevator, has been called to Army service. He is endeavoring to close up the affairs of the elevator before he leaves for his induction into the Army. The business will remain closed until such time as a capable manager can be employed.

NEW ENGLAND

Melrose, Mass.—Harry N. Vaughn, one of the pioneers of the Chas. M. Cox Co. and for many years its vice-pres., died Apr. 24 after a long illness. He will be remembered long by his many friends in the grain industry of New England as one largely responsible for much of the success of the business. For many years he was president of the Cunningham Grain Co. plant at Malden.

NEW JERSEY

Hackensack, N. J.—Frederick Thos. Fisher, 77, vice-pres. and director of the Corn Products Refining Co., died Apr. 20 at his home here. A native of Brooklyn, he joined the New York Glucose Co. in 1901, when it was organized. It was included in the Corn Products Refining Co. when that company was formed in 1906, and Mr. Fisher became sec'y. Later he was made treasurer and then vice-pres.

NEW YORK

Long Island City, N. Y.—We are interested in purchasing various grain and feed mixing equipment.—Ledkote Products Co. of N. Y., Inc.

New York, N. Y.—R. J. Roesling & Co., brokers of feeding oils, are opening a branch office here under the management of Paul W. Bates. The Roesling company specializes in vegetable oils, oil bearing products, fish oils and vitamin oils, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Lt. Chas. Pelow, formerly a grain and feed man here, and later on the New York Produce Exchange, was among the Americans returning to New York after being set free from a prison camp by his advancing comrades beyond the Rhine. He was captured in the battle of the Bulge and lost an eye in that engagement.

New York, N. Y.—Louis Novins, formerly associated with the Borden Co. and who recently formed his own business under the name of Novins Co., Inc., with offices in the Produce Exchange, has been forced to liquidate this business due to ill health. The business required much traveling, which his doctor ordered him to discontinue. He has purchased the C. R. LeCompte Coal & Feed Co., Lakewood, N. J., taking possession May 1.

NORTH DAKOTA

Zap. N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator was damaged by high winds on Apr. 16.

Alice, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. reported an electrical breakdown loss at its plant recently.

Goodrich, N. D.—A. H. Felchle recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator, effective July 1.

Carrington, N. D.—A. H. Felchle, for more than 13 years manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator at Goodrich, recently purchased the Farmers Independent Elevator Co. elevator here and will take possession July 1.

Powell (Grand Forks p.o.), N. D.—The Hubert Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire Apr. 29, the loss estimated at \$45,000. Loss included 15,000 bus. of grain, mostly wheat. Firemen from Grand Forks saved a potato warehouse and government granaries.

Valley City, N. D.—J. H. S. Thomson, 79, pioneer grain buyer here, died recently after a lingering illness. He first operated a Powers elevator east of here, later moving here, where he was manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator for 20 years. Because of ill health he retired from active business in 1939.

Edgeley, N. D.—L. M. Oppegaard, manager of the Edgeley Farmers Union Grain Co. elevator since 1939, resigned that position recently because of ill health. Before becoming manager of the Farmers Union elevator he was manager of the Andrews Grain Co. Ben Shepherd will succeed Mr. Oppegaard at the elevator, taking over his new duties June 1. Mr. Shepherd has been located at Wimbleton where he has been a grain buyer for 25 years.

OHIO

Bowling Green, O.—A. J. Koppenhafer is local manager of The Hub Grain Ass'n. He formerly was assistant manager.

Lynchburg, O.—The Highland County Farm Bureau Co-op. has purchased the Lynchburg plant of the Dewey Bros. Co.—P. J. P.

Zanesville, O.—S. E. Hostetler, 70, retired Bellefontaine police chief, suffered a fractured left leg while engaged in helping raze an old grain elevator here.

Latty, O.—Anthony Reino, for the past two and a half years deputy collector of internal revenue at Fremont, O., resigned that position to operate an alfalfa mill here.

Chillicothe, O.—Ross County grain dealers attended a meeting in the offices of the Ross War Price Rationing Board recently, at which time C. Coleman of the district office at Columbus discussed the new regulations on corn and features of price control on other grains.

Columbus, O.—Geo. C. Schurr has been named general manager of the Farm Bureau Fertilizer and Rendering Plant, formerly Wui-chet Products, Inc., Dayton, O. Mr. Schurr formerly was sales manager for Hygrade Food Products Corp., Animal Feed Division, of Lorain, O.

Defiance, O.—In an effort to keep the grain dealer and elevator operator keenly aware of the importance of keeping within the ceiling prices of grain bought on the farm, shipped in by rail or truck, and desiring to assist him, if necessary, in determining those ceiling prices, C. S. Latchaw, sec'y of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, is mailing out questionnaires to all members.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Marion, O.—Elmer W. Loy, bean buyer for the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc. (of Ohio), resigned his position Apr. 11. Mr. Loy will return to his home at Greenville, O. He has no immediate plans.

St. Henry, O.—Fox & Hess Co. has sold its elevator to Mercer County Farm Bureau, who has taken possession. The Fox & Hess Co. has operated the elevator continuously for 43 years. Joe Davis was manager until his death, after which his son, Al Davis, took charge of the business.

Plain City, O.—Harold Hall has been named assistant manager of the local Latham & Nau Elvtr. Co. elevator. Mr. Hall is a resident of Unionville, O., and has been employed by the firm for the past six years. Prior to the time he came here he was employed by Ray Latham of Unionville Center.

Greenville, O.—Dale Teaford, owner of the Greenville Farmers Exchange Elevator that burned recently, has purchased the Cole Grain Co. elevator, taking immediate possession. The Cole Grain Co., formerly owned by J. C. Cole & Sons and later operated as Cole Bros., has been in existence here for over 16 years. Pierre Cole is the retiring owner.

Columbus, O.—Tentative completion date for the 780,000-bu. grain terminal under construction near the Municipal Airport by the Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., Macdonald Engineering Co., contractor, has been set early enough for the elevator to handle the 1945 summer harvest, John Sims, operating manager of the Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, announced. Work on the elevator is progressing according to schedule. Over-all height of the structure will be approximately 170 ft. Constructed of reinforced concrete throughout, the elevator will have 22 cylindrical grain bins, with provisions for adding more when the present facilities become inadequate.

OKLAHOMA

Marshall, Okla.—H. R. Doak is manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Imo (Enid p. o.), Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. building was damaged by fire Apr. 20.

Hopeton, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative is building a 100,000-bu. elevator here, contract having been let to Chalmers & Borton. The elevator is to be completed in time for the coming harvest.

Enid, Okla.—Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold a district meeting May 21 at Hobart. Other tentative dates for district meetings are: Clinton, May 22; Woodward, May 23; Alva, May 24; El Reno, May 25.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Ashley (Alva p. o.), Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative has contracted with Chalmers & Borton for construction of a 100,000-bu. concrete grain elevator here, work on which is already under way. Completion is scheduled for this coming harvest.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Sgt. K. Eddie, Jr., 21, son of Kamil Eddie, president of the Superior Feed Mills and a nephew of B. D. Eddie, vice-pres., of the company, a radio gunner of a flying fortress of the 15th air force serving in Italy, has been reported missing in action. He went overseas last January and was on his fourth mission when reported missing.

Mangum, Okla.—We have just completed construction of an elevator 25 yds. south of our office, on the M. K. & T. tracks. Our main elevator being located on the R. I. Ry., this gives us weighing service at our main office to service both elevators, and will greatly increase and facilitate our handling capacity of grain through the peak movement. We have enlarged our office quarters, built additional warehouse space and added to our bulk grain storage facilities during the past six months. We also have doubled our capacity in our seed cleaning department.—Mangum Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Baker (Bakersburg p. o.), Okla.—The Riffe-Gilmore & Co. Grain Co. is building an elevator here to replace the one that burned several months ago. The company also operates an elevator at Mouser.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—We have just completed construction of a 38,000-bu. elevator together with a complete feed manufacturing plant. Our processing capacity is about 500 tons per mo.—Oklahoma Farmers Union Co-op.

Buffalo, Okla.—The management of the Buffalo Farmers Elevator recently sent out a call for extra help to complete construction of the 200,000-bu. elevator in time for placing it in operation June 1 as planned. A. R. Shelton, manager of the elevator, pointed out that shortage of railroad cars to carry wheat makes the completion of the elevator by harvest a vital need.

Bethany, Okla.—R. B. McMahon, who has been operating the Bethany Feed Mill for the past two years, has sold his business on account of ill health. The new proprietor, H. Surlock, has taken over, and will operate it in the future. Mr. McMahon plans to take a much needed rest. The new management will carry the same lines and operate on the same basis as heretofore, and also will do grinding which has not been done recently.

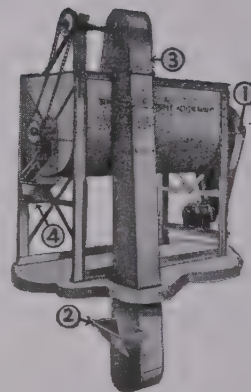
Broken Arrow, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator was destroyed by fire the night of Apr. 7. The blaze was discovered by an M. K. & T. switching crew. A complete loss, the structure contained over 400 sacks of flour and large quantities of shelled corn, wheat and feed concentrates. Farmers Co-op. directors announced they plan to build a modern feed mill to replace the loss, in connection with their plans for a large warehouse building.



Triple Action Dry Feed Mixer

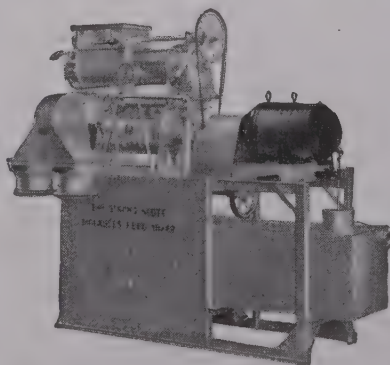
Tests have proven that there is absolutely no variation in the mix of any batch that comes out of this unit.

Experienced operators know that this horizontal mixer with its ribbon agitator, is the most positive mixing device in existence and that it will outmix any other type.



Get details on this "Perfect Mixer"

Unit Molasses Feed Mixer



Has an ALL STEEL FRAME and is equipped with roller bearings. It produces a smooth, uniform product free from molasses balls and with a rich golden brown color.

Patented meter control permits any desired percentage of molasses to be rubbed into every bit of feed.

Ask for details

Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
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The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Branch Office: Great Falls, Mont. Minneapolis Minn.



PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Albany, Ore.—A. M. Ropp will build a feed and seed plant on Hill St. south of Hackleman's Grove.

Plaza, Wash.—Matt Nealey, 60, manager of the Farmers Union Warehouse & Elvtr. Co. since 1918, died recently following a stroke.

Corvallis, Ore.—The Denson Feed Store is building an addition, to cost \$16,700. James J. Gathercoal is in charge of plans, authorized by W.P.B.

Kahlotus, Wash.—Work on the new co-operative elevator is progressing rapidly. Two shifts of about 30 workman are employed on construction.

Portland, Ore.—Construction priorities have been granted the General Mills, Inc., Sperry Division, San Francisco, Cal., to build an addition to the firm's Portland warehouse at a cost of \$48,993. Tom Burns, architect, is preparing plans.

Brancroft, Ida.—The Farmers Grain Co. has contracted with Chalmers & Borton for immediate construction of a concrete head house of about 40,000 bus. capacity, to be used to serve the present 80,000-bu. storage unit and to receive farm run grains. Work is now under way and will be completed in about 60 days.

Corvallis, Ore.—H. E. Crosby, head of the poultry department of the Oregon State College and widely known in feed circles of the Pacific Northwest, suffered a stroke about two weeks ago and is confined to a Corvallis hospital. Prof. Crosby has served on various committees of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

The Dalles, Ore.—The Port Commission has awarded contract to the Mid-State Construction Co. and Henry Georg & Son for the new grain elevator at the Port. Contract calls for 14 concrete bins, 21 ft. in diameter, 103 ft. high. The Commission is doing its own excavating and installing concrete bases. The elevator will be leased to Continental Grain Co. Its capacity will be 278,000 bus.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—C. E. Sharp has resigned as manager of Merrill Mills, effective May 1, and Gus Hagglund has succeeded him. Mr. Sharp had been associated with Merrill Mills as stockholder and manager since its organization. He will retain his interest in the firm but will devote his time to other business activities. Mr. Hagglund has been with the company for four months. Previously he was with Deschutes Grain & Feed Co., Redmond.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Walla Walla Grain Growers officials are determined to put a stop to periodic depredations suffered at its Baker-Langdon elevator near here. For the past 10 years, Eugene Kelley, manager, stated, that elevator has been molested. Windows have been broken so many times they have boarded them up. Locks have been shot off and other acts of vandalism committed such as firing into the electrical equipment. Patience has ceased to be a virtue, he stated, and now the sheriff has been notified and armed guards are being kept at the elevator.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sharpless Townsend Zook, 71, president of Ezekiel Dunwoody Co., grain merchants, died Apr. 24, of a heart ailment. Mr. Zook was president of the Dunwoody Convalescent Home for Men; sec'y of the Merchants Warehouse Co., and a member of the Commercial Exchange, Union League and Rotary Club.—G. E. T.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n have requested the General Assembly of Pennsylvania that the proposed legislation on taxation of co-operative agricultural associations be amended so that the definition of income of these associations will include all patronage dividends, refunds and rebates by them to members. It is recognized by the association that these agricultural co-operatives have the right to grow and become competitors of other corporations, but it is contended that their business operations should be under the same rules and subject to the same taxation as the other businesses with which they compete. All members have been asked to contact their senators and representatives on this proposed legislation.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Vermillion, S. D.—Nelson Weeks, 76, lifelong resident here and a well known grain buyer, died recently.

Redfield, S. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator is now under the management of Mrs. Henry Stahl.

Colton, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., Theo. Koopman, manager, has its new feed mill in operation and is specializing in feed grinding and mixing.

Avon, S. D.—The Giedd elevator, leased by Cargill, Inc., for storage purposes, burned the night of Apr. 17. Combustion was said to have caused the fire.

Naples, S. D.—A defective chimney in the office of the Benson-Quinn Co. on Apr. 23 caused a fire which damaged nearly all of the roof joists in Elevator No. 1.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—J. Earl Gardner, 61, associated with the Gardner Bros. Feed Store until his retirement in 1941, died Apr. 19 in a local hospital where he had been confined for several months.

Canton, S. D.—Floyd S. Nash has resigned his position as manager of the local Tuthill Lumber Ward, effective May 1, and has purchased a half interest in the Canton Feed Store operated by Joyce Goodburn.

Garden City, S. D.—The Garden City Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co. is repairing its large elevator and during that time the house has been closed. The small elevator, however, is open for grinding feed and taking in oats and barley.

Burbank, S. D.—The King Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire Apr. 14, the building and its contents of about 20,000 bus. of corn and other grain, a complete loss, estimated at \$30,000 by Chas. Malloy, manager of the elevator. Combustion of corn heavy with moisture is believed to have caused the fire.

Volga, S. D.—Additional feed mixing equipment has been installed at the Geo. O. Cotton & Son elevator. The new mixer, twice the capacity of the one that has been in use, was placed in the room connecting the elevator and the coal sheds, which was repaired for the purpose. Other improvements will be made at the elevator as soon as material is available.

Lennox, S. D.—Elmer Johnson has entered on his new duties as manager of the Farm Commodity Exchange elevator operated by Cargill, Inc., succeeding Otto Freitag, who held the position for four years. Mr. Johnson has been employed by Cargill, Inc., for several years, recently as assistant superintendent of the Sioux Falls branch office. Mr. Freitag has been appointed manager of the company's elevator at Aberdeen.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Mitchell Fuel & Feed Store, C. H. Townsend, proprietor, is installing a new 15-ton Bonded Truck Scale for its coal yard.

SOUTHEAST

Clinton, N. C.—E. T. Bass is building a feed and flour mill here.

Birmingham, Ala.—Equipment and stock of the Buckeye Feed & Grain Co. was damaged by fire recently.

Dothan, Ala.—Capt. Wm. H. Frazier, son of W. H. Frazier of the Frazier Brokerage Co., attached to the radar division of the signal corps, is now with the Seventh Army. He has been overseas for 30 months, recently was wounded, and has been awarded the Purple Heart.

Atlanta, Ga.—A meeting of feed manufacturers has been scheduled for May 11-12 at the Biltmore Hotel, at the request of the O.P.A. The meeting will start at 3 p.m., May 11, with a dinner that evening sponsored by the Georgia Feed Ass'n and the Feed Industry Council in this area. The new formula feed price regulation, MPR 585, which becomes effective May 19, will be discussed in detail by Geoffrey Baker, Ralph Brown and Robert Roalfe, all of the O.P.A. in Washington.

TEXAS

Farnsworth, Tex.—The Batman Grain Co. is building 300,000-bu. concrete storage.

Lockney, Tex.—J. W. Baggett, 80, operator of the Lockney Gin & Elvtr. Co. for more than 20 years, died recently following a long illness.

Sherman, Tex.—J. Richard Jones, formerly with R. Tullis Cofer Grain Co., Dallas, now is buying for the local plant of Quaker Oats Co.—G.E.B.

Houston, Tex.—Lamar Coke Trousdale, pres. and general manager of the Houston division of the American Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n, died April 27 at the Mayo Clinic.—P. J. P.

Muleshoe, Tex.—H. D. King Grain & Seed Co. has completed a brick and tile warehouse, 75x100 ft., that is to be used for the storing of government loan sudan. This warehouse will store 3,500,000 lbs. of sacked cleaned sudan. The company also has erected a large dustless cleaner in connection with the new warehouse that has a capacity of 80,000 lbs. per day.—J. F.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: A. J. Bell, Stamford; Carroll & More, J. D. Carroll; V. T. Hildreth Elevator, Petersburg; L. H. McBride Cotton & Grain, Hamlin; Roddie & Co., Brady, Tex. The total membership May 3 was 355, an increase of over 100 per cent since May 1, 1942, and by far the largest membership since 1924.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Killough K. Smith, assistant manager of the grain division of the Kimbell Milling Co., has been elected president of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange for the coming year at the annual election held Apr. 17. Other officers named were: John N. Greenman, vice pres.; W. W. Manning, W. P. Bomar, M. S. Rall, G. E. Granz and W. O. Brackett, directors. E. B. Wooten was named sec'y for his 38th consecutive term. W. O. Brackett was appointed treasurer.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A district meeting of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held here May 11, at Hotel Texas, Alamo Room at 10 a.m., following a meeting of the directors on May 10. At this meeting election of officers for the coming year will take place, followed by a general discussion of problems confronting the grain trade, especially O.P.A. regulations. Other district meetings will be held at other places over the state on dates to be announced later.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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Fort Worth, Tex.—This is IMPORTANT: You must get a statement from truckers on any wheat, corn, oats or barley bought from them, showing date purchased, from whom purchased, place of purchase and price paid.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

WISCONSIN

Richland Center, Wis.—Jack Drury has opened a new feed store in the German Warehouse building.

Blair, Wis.—Prie Olsen is building a feed mill. The building will be of reinforced concrete construction with tile walls, two stories, part basement, 50x90 ft., concrete foundation.

Bloomington, Wis.—Clair Steinhofner has purchased the Bloomington Feed Mill from Wm. C. Kaap of Lancaster. He has been manager of the Economy Mill here for the past two years. Wm. Klema, manager of the Bloomington Feed Mill, will continue in the poultry and egg business.

Gibbsville, Wis.—G. H. Ebberts & Sons have installed a new Blue Streak Hammermill equipped with a crusher feeder to grind ear corn, etc., with 60-h.p. motor. By an arrangement in which the ground feed is blown directly from the hammer mill into the mixer, saving additional handling, the firm now is mixing free of charge.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The printers, who for many years printed and published our Daily Trade Review, because of conditions beyond their control, find that they must discontinue the publication. We are therefore confronted with the task of getting out our own market letter. The material in our new mimeographed report is compiled by members who are active on our Exchange each day. The information presents a true picture of price trend and market conditions. Please bear with us, if you will, because we are finding it just a bit difficult to convert grain men into good copy writers.—Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange.

CARS of wheat grading smutty in Saskatchewan increased from 98 in the crop year 1942-43, to 262 cars in 1943-44. The maps for the last five years show that smutty wheat originates mainly in the brown and dark brown soil zones, which form a triangle extending from the south-east corner of Saskatchewan to Lloydminster and then southwest to Calgary. It may be assumed that smut is endemic in this area and that epidemics may arise when vigilance is slackened.—Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg.

Books Received

GRAIN TRADE BUYERS GUIDE lists alphabetically equipment and supplies for grain handling plants, and the names and addresses of each firm supplying each item of equipment. In a book of 148 pages, sent gratis by F. L. Beakey, publisher, Chicago, Ill.

TESTING FARM SEED is a profusely illustrated pamphlet intended to aid the farmer and country elevator operator to make simple tests of seeds to determine purity, detect noxious seeds, and ascertain percentage of germination, to meet the requirements of the Iowa seed law. By R. H. Porter, 40 pages, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

SHOULD I START MY OWN BUSINESS? a 44-page booklet carries chapters on Why Start a Business?, Qualifications for Operating a Business Successfully, Finding and Evaluating Opportunities, and so on. It is designed especially for persons who are considering a venture into business. G. I.'s who are considering bank loans for business ventures could profit by reading the booklet. It is written in clear, simple language. Requests for this free publication should be sent to the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 205 Commerce Building, Urbana, Ill.

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This is an urgent call for help from American farms.

The railroads need crossties—millions of them this year.

Various kinds of wood can be used for crossties. They bring good prices. Do you have some right in your wood lot?

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That's why we publish this appeal. You can make good money, and help the war effort, by cutting crossties *now*. See your nearest railroad agent.



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Plans, photographs and descriptions of bulk grain handling facilities planned and erected by engineers specializing in grain elevators of modern design.

In compiling and publishing Plans of Grain Elevators we have striven to give readers a clear understanding of the advantages to be obtained in following the latest practices of experienced grain elevator engineers in designing, constructing and arranging a modern elevator.

This volume, our Fifth Edition of plans and descriptions of grain elevators, is the most interesting and the most helpful work on design and construction of grain elevators yet published. It has been confined to illustrated descriptions of Grain Elevators of North America because these elevators have been designed especially to meet the needs and conditions confronting grain merchants of this continent. It should be of real help in crystallizing the ideas of grain dealers as to the facilities best suited to the needs of their business, and in giving builders definite ideas as to what they want.

This new volume contains over 968 illustrations and descriptions of elevators constructed of concrete, tile, brick, steel and wood. Many central market storage, transfer and cleaning elevators, as well as country receiving and shipping elevators are illustrated and described. All are designed to expedite, facilitate and reduce the cost of handling bulk grain. Nothing has been taken from previous editions.

Many illustrations of feed grinding and mixing elevators as well as grain elevator offices, cob burners, corn cribs, conveyor galleries should help every dealer desiring to modernize his facilities.

This 5th edition of plans of Grain Elevators of North America is printed on 500 pages of book paper, size 9x12 inches, bound in Art Canvas, shipping weight five pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage.

Order now and plan an elevator that will not only facilitate and expedite your handling of bulk grain, but will also reduce your cost for power and labor, and correct known fire hazards.

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Field Seeds

SUDAN grass seed loans on 1944 farm stored due Apr. 30 have been extended an indefinite period by the C.C.C. About 19,000,000 lbs. are stored on farms, mostly in Texas, under government loan.

NO ANNUAL meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held this summer, Pres. W. Greyson Quarles has announced, following a decision by the executive committee, which will meet in June.

WAGNER, S. D.—B. R. Owings, who operates a 1,000-acre farm, realized \$100 an acre from 90 acres of sorghum seed, certified as low prussic acid cane, developed by the state college experiment station.

FREMONT, NEB.—The Warren Seed Co., of which Harold Warren is pres., has purchased the three buildings formerly occupied by the Fremont Canning Co., using one for seed cleaning and the other for storing brome and bluegrass seed.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Half the sorghum seed in South Dakota this year is too low in germination to be used for seeding purposes, County Agent Ben Schaub said. Only 43 per cent of samples of sorghum seed tested at the South Dakota seed laboratory in Brookings tested 70 per cent or above.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Adapted forage sorghums, also "sorgos," will produce 50 per cent more ensilage than corn per acre according to recent experiments by Purdue University Agronomists. The favorable results of these tests are confirmed by the experiences of many Indiana dairymen who have used sorghums for silage.

THE QUESTION as to whether the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n could hold any kind of a convention has been given a lot of consideration. In view of the fact the government does not want any conventions held we decided it would not be possible. We anticipate holding an open directors' meeting the last part of May or the first part of June, at which time various matters can be discussed by the officials of the organization.—E. E. Soderberg, pres.

Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during February, compared with 1944 in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED		Receipts		Shipments	
		1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	.....	130,000	2,000	24,000	
Dul'th-Sup'r	.....	285,440	47,925	305,760	195,035
Milwaukee	.....	1,500			
Minneapolis	.....	328,500	807,000	207,000	129,000
Portland	.....	20,908	41,944	38,450	
Superior	.....	422,361	17,028	360,238	387,540
GRAIN SORGHUMS		Receipts		Shipments	
		1945	1944	1945	1944
Ft. Worth	.....	616,000	154,000	374,000	277,200
Hutchinson	.....	833,300	32,500		
Indianapolis	.....	46,400		85,200	8,000
Kansas City	.....	2,451,750	227,560	2,642,500	402,500
Omaha	.....	43,200	3,200	11,200	
Peoria	.....	26,920		1,980	
Philadelphia	.....	470,829		222,614	
Portland	.....	11,702	1,788		
St. Joseph	.....	357,780	7,120	265,220	23,140
St. Louis	.....	1,253,000	289,800	1,181,600	376,600
Wichita	.....	141,750	96,000	147,000	54,400
CLOVER		Receipts		Shipments	
		1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago, lbs.	.....	182,000	317,000	40,000	
Milw., lbs.	.....	114,575	27,620	122,355	80,550
TIMOTHY		Receipts		Shipments	
		1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago, lbs.	.....	568,000	526,000	43,000	70,000
Milw., lbs.	.....	281,600	865,475	208,740	216,350
CANE SEED		Receipts		Shipments	
		1945	1944	1945	1944
Ft. Worth	.....	27,500	16,500	22,000	12,100
Hutchinson	.....	5,200	1,300		
Kansas City	.....	1,400	1,400		1,200
Wichita	.....	1,700		1,700	

O'NEILL, NEB.—The Nebraska Seed Co. is erecting a building in which to dry bluegrass seed.

OSKALOOSA, IA.—Martin Van Zetten has purchased a seed, feed and grocery store of Fred Oswald.

MILFORD, CONN.—W. H. Woodruff, senior member of F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., passed away recently.

RALSTON, NEB.—A concrete 200,000-bu. seed storage warehouse costing \$80,000 will be built by the Nebraska Seed Co.

MURRAY, KY.—The Parker Seed Store has new quarters in the building formerly occupied by the J. T. Taylor Seed Co., and handles field and grass seeds.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The new Nebraska seed law will not become effective until 90 days after the adjournment of the present session of the legislature.

FREMONT, NEB.—The Warren Seed Co. has been incorporated here by J. H. and May D. Warren of Omaha and will operate a wholesale and retail seed business.—P. J. P.

SAVANNAH, GA.—R. E. L. Snelson is liquidating the business of the Snelson Seed Co., has resigned from the O.P.A. Seed Industry Advisory Committee, and after a time contemplates entering the seed business at Denver, Colo.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Norman W. Howard has been made pres. and general manager of the firm of A. L. Davis' Son, Inc., with which he has been connected for 9 years. His father, Frank G. Howard, who has been pres. and treas., has retired from active management.

CORVALLIS, ORE.—Alfalfa acreage has declined this year in most Oregon counties. Demand for river bottom lands for vegetable crops, unusual difficulties in obtaining alfalfa seed and lime and difficulty in curing the first crop of hay are among causes to which the department attributes the change.—F. K. H.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—Rancher, a new type of sorghum, has been developed by the state college. It has the lowest content of hydrocyanic acid, poisonous to livestock. C. J. Franzke, assistant agronomist, who did most of the work on this new variety, states that Rancher contains only about a tenth of the acid of commercial varieties of forage sorghum and only about a third of that in the low-acid Dakota Amber 39-30-S, which makes it the safest sorghum yet developed for livestock forage. Rancher is early in maturity, requiring only 90 to 100 days, thus it is adapted to all parts of the state.

Hearing on Federal Seed Regulations

A formal hearing on proposed amendments to the regulations under the Federal Seed Act is set for May 16 at 10 a. m. The hearing will be in room 6339 of the South Building of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A copy of the proposed amendments may be obtained by addressing your request to Mr. W. A. Davidson, chief, Seed Division, Grain Products Branch, Office of Marketing Services, War Food Administration, Washington, 25, D. C. The hearing will be conducted by E. J. Murphy, chief of the Grain Products Branch.

The proposed amendments have been in the hands of interested persons for several months. To be deleted from the proposals are the proposed change in the definition for certified seed and the amendment to section 201.34 of the reg-

ulations that establishes certain publications to be the guide for variety names. Several comments have been received with respect to the proposals. There seems to be no controversy over the wording of any of the proposals except those that are being deleted.

Progress of Safflower Culture in Nebraska

In March, 1944, stockmen, farmers and businessmen organized the Alliance Safflower Co., at Alliance, Neb.

In the spring of 1944 the company had 5,000 pounds of seeds from its own production and purchased about 4,000 pounds from the Huntley, Mont., field station. The 1944 plantings included 92 acres under irrigation and 192 on dry land.

About 95,620 pounds was harvested at the end of the 1944 growing season, despite the fact 60 acres were hailed out.

With the 95,620 pounds the company decided on its first commercial test of the thistle from which a paint base, livestock feed, dye constituents, and paper, can be produced. Twenty thousand pounds were sent to the soybean processing plant at Fremont.

Oil produced at Fremont was barreled and shipped to laboratories of the nation's leading paint companies. The meal was shipped to Scottsbluff for experiments by the University of Nebraska in development of protein feed for livestock.

Now the 1945 planting season is underway, and so far 15 farmers have been allocated seed for planting more than 200 acres. Planting still is restricted by seed supplies.

Seed Incentive Payments

Congress has just enacted H.R. 2175 and S. 558 providing for incentive payments for producing legume seeds.

Although the regulations thereunder have not yet been issued by the A.A.A. the payments will probably be as follows:

Acreage payment, \$3.50 per acre on all alfalfa, red, mammoth and alsike clovers harvested for seed, regardless of the acreage of other seeds harvested.

Poundage payment, \$3.50 per hundred clean basis for all red, mammoth and alsike clovers sold into trade channels by Jan. 1, 1946.

Last year the seed trade sponsored and paid for the distribution of posters and circulars regarding the need for seed production. This year the program is under way earlier and the A.A.A. already has extensive plans laid out for supplying posters, advertising material and circulars for distribution either over the counter or by mail, which are available free, to all seed dealers large and small.

The Field Seed Advisory Committee recom-

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mends that each dealer in a seed producing area, as soon as he reads this, should write to A.A.A. Division of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and state that he wishes to be placed on the mailing list to receive at least 6 posters, at least 100 circulars for distribution to customers, and other advertising material as made available.

Coes Sorghum for Dry Areas

By J. F. BRANDON,

Superintendent Field Station, Akron, Colo.

Coes is an early grain sorghum developed at the Akron Field Station. It was shown in Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 449, "Sorghums in Colorado," November 1938, that over a 9-year period Coes had yielded about 60 percent more grain than did corn at Akron. Relative yields of the two crops have continued about the same to date.

Coes yields enough more than corn to fully compensate for the lower yield of a small grain that may follow it.

Coes is still the outstanding grain sorghum variety for the plains section of Colorado. Only one other variety even approaches it in yield. This variety soon will be released by the Station. In the east central and southeastern sections of the State, slightly later varieties can be grown. However, there probably is none that will produce more grain and be easier to handle with 16 to 19 inches of annual precipitation.

On fallowed land at the Akron field station Coes produced 59 bus. per acre in 1943 and 45 bus. per acre in 1944.

Fined for Violations of the Federal Seed Act

The Malden Grain Co., Inc., Malden, Mo., on April 9, 1945, entered a plea of nolo contendere in the United States District Court at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and was fined \$100 on each of 3 counts or a total of \$300 for violations of the Federal Seed Act. The violations consisted of delivering for transportation in interstate commerce from Malden, rye and soybean seed which were not correctly labeled with respect to the percentages of germination.

In September, 1943, 40 bags of rye seed were delivered to Walnut Ridge, Ark.; in March 1944 10 bags of soybean seed were delivered to Batesville, Ark., and in April 1944 10 bags of soybean seed were delivered to Jonesboro, Ark.

Labels attached to the rye seed showed, in part, "Germination 90"; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to germinate 66 per cent. Labels attached to the 10 bags of soybean seed shipped to Batesville, Ark., bore, in part, "Germination 90"; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to germinate 67 per cent. Labels attached to the 10 bags of soybean seed shipped to Jonesboro, Ark., bore, in part, "Germination 80"; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to germinate 36 per cent. The Arkansas State Plant Board cooperated in these investigations.

WITH two weeks remaining in which to complete a programmed purchase of 50,000,000 bus. of corn from the 1944 crop the Commodity Credit Corporation announced Apr. 22 that it had acquired thru April 20 a total of 18,371,000 bus. Officials said they expected that half the original amount or about 25,000,000 bus., would be purchased by May 1.

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BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

Supply Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The W.P.B. Apr. 27 revoked orders fixing production quotas for telephone instruments.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Order No. 48 providing a pricing method for sales of used machinery was revoked effective Apr. 27.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.—Fred Forsberg & Sons will soon place on the market a new rubber-faced corn sheller. They are very busy manufacturing cleaning machines to fill orders.

THE W.P.B., Apr. 30, revoked several limitation orders. All schedules under limitation order No. L-211, except 9 and 16 are revoked, affecting reinforcing steel, structural steel shapes and carbon steel plates.

DETROIT, MICH.—The Truscon Laboratories, Inc., makers of water and damp-proofing products, has been purchased by Devoe & Raynolds Co., paint manufacturers. Truscon had a 9-acre plant in Detroit and 14 branch offices in the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the July, August, September quarter farm machinery producers will get an additional allotment of 52,600 tons of carbon steel and 747 tons of alloy, along with the 193,000 tons previously allotted.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—B. A. Snarenberger, 50, representing Fairbanks, Morse & Co. in the Northwest, was found dead in bed Apr. 27. At his office the day before he had complained of not feeling up to normal. A heart attack was the cause of death.

HOLLAND, MICH.—Colorcrete Industries, Inc., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease misrepresenting that Colorcrete gives permanent masonry surfacing, or to use the words "waterproofed" or "waterproofing," unless it is truthfully disclosed under what conditions it may be effective.

CINCINNATI, O.—The American Fluresit Co., Inc., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease misrepresenting that the product sold under the name of Fluresit Quick-Set Waterproofing is a waterproof or damp-proof preventive compound, that it renders walls impervious, unless there is set forth the conditions under which it is effective.

CHICAGO, ILL.—War time business regulations and restrictions should be eliminated as soon as the threat of serious inflation or deflation has passed. Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Ass'n of Credit Men, said in his monthly business review. Some regulations must be continued, but the objective should be as near as possible to complete freedom.

POMONA, CAL.—Distributors of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. products will benefit by a study of the firm's advertising program as explained in a pamphlet just issued, to be followed with a series of advertisements in newspaper mat form. The campaign will wind up with a comprehensive series of direct mail efforts designed to give the distributor organization the greatest benefits from it.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—J. E. Baker and E. C. Schroeder have purchased of General Mills, Inc., all patterns, jigs, templates, patents, drawings and records of the former Great Western Mfg. Co. for the manufacture of flour mill and grain elevator equipment. Baker and Schroeder formerly owned the manufacturing company, and since the sale had been operating the Great Western Mill Supply Co. In time they will resume the old name of the Great Western Mfg. Co.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Metalcrete Corporation, selling Metalcrete metallic waterproofing, Metalcrete metallic hardener, Liquid Metalcrete, and Graphilatum Liquid Roof Cement, has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from certain misrepresentations, that the Metallic hardener is wear-proof or dustproof, or that it will form a perfect chemical union with concrete; that Liquid Metalcrete causes concrete to be as hard as flint or wear like steel; that Graphilatum gives greater durability than paint.

GROWERS of peas in Washington, Oregon and Idaho have decided to cut their acreage from 727,000 in 1944 to 457,000 in 1945 to avoid overproduction, there being 900,000 bags of peas in storage.

Pasmo Disease of Flax

By T. E. STOA,

Agronomist, N. D. Agr. Exp. Station

In 1942, and to a much larger extent in 1943, the pasmo disease, previously considered of minor importance, proved to be very destructive. This disease caused severe injury to "Golden," a variety then grown extensively in eastern North Dakota because of its resistance to rust. Pasma was also present in 1944, but the infestation was more spotty and generally must less destructive. The varieties now available vary in the degree of susceptibility to pasmo, but none can be considered as having satisfactory resistance.

Plant pathologists describe pasmo as a disease caused by a fungus (*Septoria linicola*) which over-winters on diseased flax stubble, straw and trash in the field and on bits of straw and chaff carried with the flax seed. These over-wintering spores germinate in the spring, grow and produce other spores which are spread by wind and water to growing flax. With favorable moisture, humidity and temperature these spores germinate, grow and penetrate the tissues of the flax plant and, as growth continues, produce more spores to infect or re-infect other plants. Early infection is noted first on the older leaves, forming greenish yellow to brown lesions. Stem lesions appear later on the lower portions of the stem. These lesions or blotches have a brownish color and as they enlarge and join may more or less cover the entire stem.

Low areas in a field where growth is heavy generally are most favorable for infection and spread of the disease. Hence pasmo first appears as small "sick" appearing brown spots in the field, which may enlarge rapidly and eventually extend over the entire field. Pasma may be readily distinguished from rust. Pasma produces a brown irregular shaped lesion or blotch. Rust pustules have a more distinct circular outline, have a bright orange color in the early stage, and are dark or almost black in the mature or over-wintering stage.

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Patents Granted

2,365,603. Magnetic Separator. Roswell H. Stearns, Wauwatosa, assignor to Stearnes Magnetic Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

2,361,034. Soybean Cleaner. Ervin Kenitz, Elgin, Minn. Endless belts travel on rollers in an inclined position, each belt discharging on the next lower belt. The material is fed from a hopper above.

2,365,714. Continuous Elevator. Folke Gosta Robert Magnusson, Stockholm, Sweden. A curved lip at the front end of the bottom of the elevator bucket underlaps the curved connecting portion of the preceding bucket.

2,365,891. Grain Bin. Robert W. McLaughlin, Jr., Bedford Village, assignor to American Houses, Inc., New York, N. Y. The walls are made of panels, their edges cut into studs, and supported by horizontal ties to resist the outward thrust of the grain.

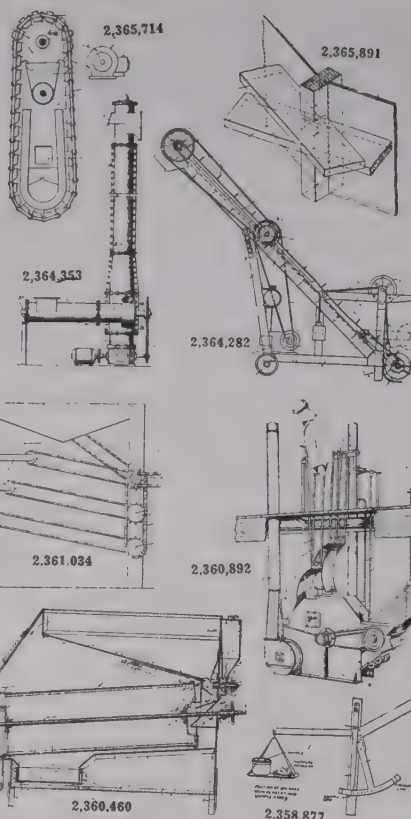
2,360,892. Hammer Mill. Guy L. Rench, Owosso, Mich., and Marvin E. Ginaven, Springfield, assignors to Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O. The screen shifting means are operated by remote control. The screen may be rotated about a vertical axis and swung to and fro in either of transverse directions and its movement controlled by an operator in a distantly elevated station.

2,364,282. Grain Loader. John N. Fees, Spokane, Wash. An endless conveyor extends thru an inclined trough. An auxiliary frame projects from the front end of the main frame and having its inner end pivoted to the lower end of trough for vertical swinging movement to angularly adjusted positions, a shoe at the outer end of auxiliary frame, a shaft rotatably mounted across the upper end of trough, a shaft rotatably mounted across the lower outer end of the auxiliary frame above the shoe.

2,364,353. Elevator for Bulk Materials. Edward P. Escher, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Screw Conveyor Corporation, Hammond, Ind. A vertical lift screw conveyor apparatus comprising a vertical housing structure of a given conveying capacity and having a cylindrical bottom portion of greater size or conveying capacity than the remaining upper portion of housing structure and provided with a lateral feed opening communicating with a quadrant portion only of bottom cylindrical portion of the housing structure, vertical screw conveying mechanism operating within housing structure and conforming to the relative sizes of its upper and bottom portions and having an initial horizontal conveying flight below the level of feed opening.

2,360,460. Grain Treating Machine. Wm. J. Williams, Minneapolis, assignor to Pioneer Fanning Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn. A machine for mixing grain with a powdered material having in combination, a downwardly inclined rotatable mixing and sifting container of general cylindrical form, a grain hopper above container having a feed opening adjacent the upper end of container, a passage leading downwardly from feed opening to the upper end of container, a hopper for powder having a chamber at its bottom at one side of feed passage and having a plurality of discharge openings, a plate slidable along the side of chamber having a plurality of holes there-through adapted to be brought into or out of alignment with first mentioned holes.

2,358,876. Moisture Indicating Scale. Robert Quinn Parks, Columbus, assignor to Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, O. A scale balance for indicating the amount of moisture in a substance placed within a container comprising an upright support, a pair of arms which meet at an angle less than 180°, one of said arms being provided with a pan for receiving the container and a moisture reagent, and the other arm constituting a counterpoise, said balance also including a third arm which serves as a ballast for controlling the extent of the swing, said arms being rigidly connected together and pivoted to said upright support at a position where the first two mentioned arms meet, a pointer fixed to upright support and extending in a substantially vertical plane, an arcuate member fixed to third arm having calibration adjacent one end thereof for cooperating with said pointer for indicating the amount of moisture reagent to be placed upon pan.



2,362,014. Production of Citrous Feed. Arthur W. Lissauer and Julius Credo, Louisville, assignors to Citrous Processes, Inc., Louisville, Ky. An improvement in the lime-dewatering process, wherein slimy unpressable acidic citrous waste is converted by an alkaline reagent into a watery, pressable waste which is separated into a watery effluent and wet solids and the wet solids dried, comprising: treating the water forming the effluent with an alkaline material to render the effluent definitely alkaline evaporating the alkaline effluent, at a temperature low enough to avoid appreciably caramelizing its carbohydrates, to form a syrupy alkaline concentrate; acidifying the alkaline concentrate to bleach it; and mixing the bleached concentrate with the wet solids before the solids drying operation.

HOPS are included as a commodity under the A.A.A. in a bill sent to the president Apr. 9.

Grain Carriers

A TEMPORARY decline in all types of traffic may be expected with the exception of agricultural and food products, says the president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co.

OMAHA, NEB.—Grain men here protest the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to designate a permit agent at Omaha. Shippers desiring to load for Omaha must apply to permit agents in Chicago, Minneapolis or Kansas City, according to their location in Omaha territory, causing delay.

GRAIN LOADINGS increased to 51,309 cars during the week ending Apr. 21, a considerable gain over the 49,759 cars the preceding week and 46,341 the week of Apr. 7, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads. A year ago loadings of grain and grain products amounted to 37,976 cars.

VOTING by mail after a meeting at Madison, Wis., highway officials from nine states recommended legislation to permit a truck 35 feet long and 8 feet wide and bearing 18,000 pounds maximum axle weight to operate legally in all nine states. Complete reciprocity on registration and permit fees and ton-mile taxes also was recommended by the officials, at the suggestion of motor carriers.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The traffic executive committee of the Central Freight Ass'n has approved the new scale of proportional rates to apply on reshipments from Chicago of grain brought here by barges from Illinois waterway origins to become effective on Oct. 5 next. The committee instructed that actual tariff publication is to be made not later than June 5 but consented to defer the effective date to Oct. 5 on representations made by Chicago elevator interests that the box car scarcity has been preventing their disposing of barge billing.

CLASS I railroads of the United States in March, 1945, had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals of \$62,800,000, compared with \$53,652,620 in March, 1944, according to reports filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Ass'n of American Railroads. Operating revenues of the Class I railroads in the Western District in the first three months of 1945 totaled \$963,086,249, an increase of 2.6 per cent compared with the same

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HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

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period of 1944, while operating expenses totaled \$630,643,652, an increase of four per cent above 1944.

THE HOUSE has passed and sent to the Senate the bill abolishing the reduced land grant rates enjoyed on government shipments. The effect will be to make the government pay the full freight rate, and to remove some discrimination against merchants.

FULL LOADING requirements have been modified on merchandise boxcar shipments into the grain-loading territory to make more cars available for grain movement and to reduce congestion in freight and transfer houses, the Office of Defense Transportation announced. Col. J. Monroe Johnson, O.D.T. director, said a special permit has been issued to authorize movement of railroad boxcars containing not less than five tons of merchandise freight. This action, he said, will enable carriers to forward cars to the grain producing area without the delays that would result from holding the cars for loading to ten tons as prescribed by O.D.T. Order No. 1, and will reduce the number of cars handled thru transfer points.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new proposed tariff on spotting charges makes switching to and from private tracks at the convenience of the carrier. Special rules and charges are set when receipt or delivery of cars cannot be accomplished "in continuous movement" by the carrier because of any adverse conditions caused by shipper or consignee. For delay to the locomotive a charge of \$1 for each five minutes or fraction thereof in excess of 15 minutes will be assessed, which charge will be in addition to the published rate or rates. "Continuous movement" means a movement between the carrier's tracks and the loading or unloading points, a hold track or tracks, or other place where cars are received or delivered without any delay or any suspension or break in time, or continuity of the movement, due to any circumstance or condition for which the industry is directly responsible.

Instructions for Obtaining Grain Shipping Permits

To buyers and shippers of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed in permit areas the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued the following instructions:

For the purpose of conserving the use of box cars by eliminating unnecessary long hauls from Western grain producing areas, the Interstate Commerce Commission has by embargo effective May 1, ordered that railroads shall not furnish box cars in the areas described below to be loaded with grain when destined to described areas except by permit to be issued by the persons hereinafter named.

Buyers of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed to be shipped from embargoed areas to embargoed areas must apply for permits. Permit agents will supply forms upon request and applications may be made by a consignor, consignee or agent of such consignor or consignee. Applications should be supported by a statement showing the following:

The purpose for which the grain is needed and the necessity for immediate shipment.

The daily rate of consumption based upon the average consumption during the ten business days prior to the date of the application. If application is made for permits for shipments in excess of such daily rate of consumption, reason for such increase must be stated.

The supply of grain on hand in your plant. The number of cars of grain on hand or in transit.

The number of cars outstanding on permit which have not been shipped.

The percentage of output going to the armed forces.

Any other pertinent information.

When approved by the permit agent and given a consecutive number by him, the application will become a permit to ship. The original and

one copy will be delivered to the applicant or his agent and the original must be delivered to the carrier's agent at point of origin.

Senate Ends Hearing on Box Car Shortage

Walter R. Scott, secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was the first witness when the Senate commerce committee resumed its investigation into the midwest grain car shortage.

Exhibits were introduced by Scott to show how the west fared badly in the distribution of box cars. He had figures to show also that wartime performances of western lines have been much more accelerated in the west.

Fred Keiser, associate director, told the senators that increased grain shipment by boats from Gulf and Lake ports and a new permit system for box car shipments east of the Mississippi should go a long way in solving the midcontinent grain shortage. It is a grave question, he asserted, whether wheat and other grains should not rank with munitions as a necessary war material.

John J. Pelley, pres. of the Ass'n of American Railroads, said the car shortage in the west was the result of the winter weather tieup in the east, shortage of labor, and unprecedented demand for cars and the fact that railroads now have 15,000 fewer box cars than four years ago.

Mr. Pelley said that when storms abated in the east the railroads began moving more cars west than they received and that all steps possible had been taken to increase the westbound movement.

He added the railroads had ordered 50,000 new cars for this year, of which 20,000 were box cars. They now are being received at the rate of 4,000 a month.

Sen. Reed said at the conclusion of the hearing that he and Chairman Wheeler expect to have further conferences with Colonel Johnson, Interstate Commerce Commission officials and representatives of the Ass'n of American Railroads in an effort to see that the new wheat crop as well as the rest of the 1944 crop will be moved satisfactorily.

Senator Wheeler said: "It is apparent that while one western road has only 39 per cent of the cars on its own line, one in the east has 236 per cent. You can't say that the midwest has not been discriminated against. I don't care what your figures show, the cars have not gone into the west."

The Senator charged that the Interstate Commerce Commission had failed even to make a proper investigation of whether or not a serious food crisis existed in the grain states.

"There has been increasing feeling in these bureaus down here to set themselves up as above criticism," Wheeler told Johnson. "It never is presumptuous in a democratic republic for a citizen to make a complaint to a government bureau. When these departments

get to the standpoint where they call citizens 'presumptuous' for making suggestions then there is something wrong with the bureau."

Permit System Explained at Meeting

Fred S. Keiser, Chicago, Office of Defense Transportation director of the western area, held meetings at Chicago and Kansas City recently to explain to shippers the operation of the new permit system on grain shipments into certain territory.

Those in attendance promised co-operation in making the plan work.

Quoting Truman, the Senator

"We have not reached perfection in transportation. Great fields for the full play of inventions and ingenuity lie ahead. Many problems remain to be solved. The improved service which can be achieved thru improved coordination of modes of transport and elimination of archaic methods staggers the imagination.

America is not ready to retire. The goal of security and ease is illusory. Our policy must be to encourage initiative, not to exclude it. The Government's function should be, not to direct and operate transportation systems either itself or thru cartels, but rather to police and curb manifestations of self-interest which are harmful to growth and progress."

Trichloroethylene as a Grain Fumigant

With limited supplies of carbon tetrachloride available for the fumigation of stored grain, trichloroethylene has been suggested as a substitute. Its effect on wheat quality as compared with carbon tetrachloride has been investigated. Alone, and in combination with chloropicrin and with ethylene dichloride, trichloroethylene imparts more taint to wheat and to the bran milled therefrom than carbon tetrachloride.

The taint is not particularly pronounced and it would probably be reduced in the normal handling of the grain. Trichloroethylene does not appear to have any deleterious effect on baking quality. Provided trichloroethylene is as effective as carbon tetrachloride as an insecticide, a subject that was not investigated in the study, it appears to be quite satisfactory as a substitute. Because the tainting effect of trichloroethylene is slightly greater than that of carbon tetrachloride, it is recommended that the latter be used whenever supplies are available.—Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg.

HEARD at a Board Meeting!—"Our profit before taxes amounted to \$14,230,000—after taxes, we transferred it to the petty cash account."—Washington News.

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OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

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Feedstuffs

TO FEED dairy cattle in Holland the W.F.A. recently bought 4,800,000 pounds of soybean oil meal.

ALFALFA hay maximum price regulations were revoked effective May 1, as they have been superseded by M.P.R. 582.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will meet May 17 and 18 at the Drake Hotel.

FOR QUICK reference in determining pricing by any handler of feeds under M.P.R. 585, mixed feeds, the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n has issued a neat chart.

THE W.F.A. recently bought 16,900,000 lbs. of formula dairy feed in 100-lb. jute bags to be delivered not later than May 15 at New Orleans, Mobile, Beaumont, Galveston or Houston.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held here June 25 to 27. A boat trip from bay ports is planned for members from the east.

DES MOINES, IA.—O. N. LaFollette, sec'y of the Feed Institute of Iowa, reports that farmers are not ordering chicks this year as previously. Farmers are urged to get their orders in.—A. G. T.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Officials of the Illinois Feed Ass'n met at the Hotel Abraham Lincoln Apr. 24, celebrating the first anniversary of the organization. Present were John White, pres.; Roland Nelson, vice pres., and Victor C. Dewein, treas.

Recovery of Feed in Distillers Waste

In 1938, not a single ton of dried solubles and only 150,000 tons of dried grains were marketed by the entire distilling industry. Figures for 1943, 280,000 tons of dried solubles and 360,000 tons of dried grains, provide a dramatic measure of how production was increased to meet the war emergency.

Recovering 59,000 tons of feed with a market value of \$3,000,000 in 1944, Schenley Distillers Corporation, for example, expects to step up its by-products output to 117,600 tons this year with the completion within the next few weeks of an expansion program undertaken with government approval to help alleviate the nation-wide shortage of grain feeds for cattle, poultry and hogs.

This expansion, undertaken at a cost of more than \$2,000,000 involves eight company plants over an area of four states in the heart of the great Middle West farm belt where a significant percentage of America's livestock output is fed to market weights. Upon its completion, the program will replenish the nation's feed supply at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 pounds daily and provide the facilities for feed recovery from 97.5 per cent of total grains processed. Similar by-products recovery is being instituted by other distillers and current estimates place the value

of the entire animal feed output of the alcohol industry at \$20,000,000.

Conversion of the spent grain mash from a nuisance waste to a valuable by-product starts with the separation of thick spent grains from "thin stillage" at screening chutes. The still wet protein-laden grain is squeezed between heavy rollers and processed in steam tube driers from which it emerges about as dry as whole grain when it leaves the farm, to which the by-product will be returned . . . as "distillers' dried grains."

Meanwhile, the "thin stillage" is processed separately in evaporators which convert it into vitamin-packed syrup. The syrup can be marketed as "semi-solid solubles" or, in dehydrated form, as "dried distillers' solubles." Full of B-G vitamins and rich in proteins, fats and minerals, the solubles are shipped in barrels or in sacks, as is the case with the dehydrated product. Augmenting the feed value of both products is the yeast, which aids digestion and assimilation of all food provided for cattle, hogs and poultry.

Central Retail Feed Convention Postponed

The 20th annual meeting of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will be held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., on Sept. 10 and 11, 1945, provided the war ban on conventions is lifted in time for all necessary arrangements to be made before these dates.

This was decided by the board of directors meeting at Milwaukee on Apr. 23 when it became apparent that the convention could not be held in June as originally scheduled.

Cuban Blackstrap Bought by D.S.C.

The Defense Supplies Corporation has contracted with the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute to buy 70,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses at 13.6 cents per gallon fob Cuban ports.

At the same time the Commodity Credit Corporation contracted to pay for the entire 1945 Cuban sugar crop, less 400,000 tons reserved for Cuban consumption or export to other countries.

Rumen Synthesis of Vitamins

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station the rumen contents of a cow and a calf after 1 month on rations of timothy hay with and without urea and with and without corn molasses or starch or casein were assayed for the vitamins of the B complex.

Additions of urea to the ration as a source of nitrogen definitely increased the synthesis of nicotinic acid, biotin, riboflavin, and pantothenic acid in the bovine rumen when a readily available carbohydrate was present. Pyridoxine and folic acid were not closely correlated with the composition of the ration.

Thiamine is probably synthesized but de-

stroyed or absorbed at a faster rate, accounting for the variation in the thiamine in the rumen contents.



Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful

THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

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For Processing SOYA BEANS CORNGERM, FLAXSEED, COTTONSEED, ETC. FRENCH SCREW PRESS WITH BUILT-IN COOKER-DRIER

COMBINES TWO MACHINES IN ONE

Easy to Operate



COMPACT EFFICIENT
ECONOMICAL RELIABLE

Write Today for Full Particulars.

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY CO.
PIQUA, OHIO, U.S.A.

Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1944, in tons were:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	5,916	3,491	1,194	1,191
Ft. Worth	176	209		
Kansas City	4,752	4,050	4,626	2,916
Portland	798	1,978		
St. Louis	1,104	264	1,440	432



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

Work of Eastern Federation

The annual election of directors of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be held by mail. The date of the next organization meeting has been set by Pres. Kenneth E. Eldred as June 22.

At a recent meeting of the directors support was voted for the Lower Lakes Grain Committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and Conference of American Small Business Organizations.

The connection of Austin W. Carpenter, executive director, with the National Tax Equality Ass'n was approved.

Ceiling on Low Potency Oils

On vitamin A natural oils having a potency of less than 6,000 u.s.p. units per gram, which are used in animal feeds, the O.P.A. has reconsidered its plan to revise the ceiling upward, and, on the recommendation of the Vitamin A Feeding Oils Industry Advisory Committee, decided to make no change in the ceiling.

Provision is made for those sales made since Dec. 9, 1944, that involved mixing of vitamin A oils with non-vitamin A oils at additional expense to the seller on an adjustable pricing basis. Sellers are asked to advise OPA's national office of the oils sold on such basis, purchaser, delivery dates, and requested price ceiling, detailing how the price is determined. If, at the expiration of 20 days from the receipt of all data required, O.P.A. has not in writing disapproved or modified the requested price ceiling, this ceiling may be considered as approved for the sales involved. The price adjustment is limited to the ceiling price for the vitamin A oil in the mixture plus the ceiling price for the other oil in the mixture.

Effective Apr. 30, the open billing authority is automatically withdrawn, and the former ceiling price of 14c per million units is again applicable to all sales.

Help Your Feeders Feed Efficiently

This authoritative book will help you to help your feeders get the most from their feeds.

FEEDS and FEEDING

Morrison

World's most quoted authority. Known as the bible of the feed trade. Covers feeding, care and management of all classes of larger farm animals. Gives full information on composition, analysis, value and use of each recognized feedstuff. Cross indexed for ready reference. 20th edition, 9th printing, 1,050 pages, well illustrated. Shipping weight 5 lbs. Price, \$5.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

Cuban Feed Imports Free of Duty

The Cuban Ministry of Finance, by decree No. 788, orders that importations into Cuba of all livestock and poultry feedstuffs included under Cuban customs tariff items 269-A, B, C, D, E and G are to be exempted from payment of import duties and taxes until Dec. 31, 1945.

The following feedstuffs are covered by the above mentioned items of the Cuban customs tariff: Dried hay; stalks and heads of millet; other herbage used as feed, including leaves, and waste of plants; bran and hulls of cereals; grape (olive) bagasse; cakes, paste, powders and meal of oleaginous seeds; pulps, dregs, and residues from industries, suitable for the feeding of livestock; feed for fowl, including mixtures of three or more crushed grains such as corn, wheat, oats, sunflowers, etc., and finely ground mixtures of compositions of animal substances, including oyster shells.

Directors Elected by A.F.M.A.

The mail vote by the members of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has resulted in the election of the following directors for a three-year term:

J. B. DeHaven, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; George W. Smith, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. R. Hawley, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.; Thomas W. Staley, Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank E. Boling, Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. S. Chandler, Acme Feed Mills, Burlington, N. C.; A. F. Seay, Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.; T. E. Aubrey, Aubrey & Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Walker, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, Illinois, and L. A. Brooks, Crosby-Hodges Milling Co., Birmingham, Ala.

THE C.C.C. loan rate on wheat for 1945 is expected to be on the basis of \$1.37 per bu. on the farm, about 2 cents higher than in 1944, and equal to about \$1.59 at Chicago.



FORDS INDUSTRIAL HAMMERMILL

You'll see a big jump in your grinding profits when you install a FORDS. In a recent series of tests conducted by Newman Electric Company of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, FORDS Hammermills used less than *half* as much electric current as other well-known hammermills tested. Many users report the FORDS pays for itself with the power it saves. Here are the reasons:

FORDS' all steel, welded construction reduces the weight, yet is stronger. And, FORDS' hammer speed is the most efficient for volume grinding . . . another big saving in current. Also, the FORDS is balanced for smooth operation . . . reduces power-wasting vibration and breakage.



FORDS PORTABLE HAMMERMILLS

You'll be surprised at the extra grinding profits a FORDS can earn for you . . . built to last for years.

We believe we offer you the best mill on the market today. WRITE for prices and details.

MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 1403 12th St., Streator, Ill.

C. C. C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation wheat loans and liquidations have been as follows recently and compared with a year ago:

		LIQUIDATIONS			
LOANS COMPLETED		Thous.		Thous.	
Number	1944	1945	1944	Bus.	1945
Feb. 28..136,044	121,159	183,105	129,636	23,168	
Mar. 10..136,081	121,161	183,157	129,638	25,391	
Mar. 17..136,108	121,164	183,193	129,640	27,733	
Mar. 24..136,131	121,178	183,209	129,664	31,021	
Apr. 21..136,174	121,282	183,240	129,869	45,624	

CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses

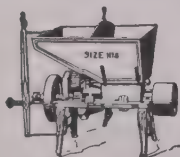
Protein, Fat, and Fibre
—Feed or Grain—
Analyzed at
Reasonable Rates

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"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground — not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Backing or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA



One Machine or Complete Feed Mill Equipment

● Kelly Duplex, with more than 60 years experience, is well equipped to help you plan and to build the mill machinery you need. They will be glad to help you with your problems. Whether you are purchasing only one machine or equipping a mill complete, get suggestions and estimates from Kelly Duplex.

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The DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

SAN JOSE, CAL.—The Taylor Milling Co. is defendant in a suit for \$48,634 damages by Albert J. Pierce, who alleges 600 white cockerels purchased from the company turned out to be afflicted with pullorum disease, which was imparted to the remainder of his flocks, ruining his business.

CHARLES CITY, IA.—Under the food and drug act the Government seized and destroyed a quantity of Rakos, Can-Pho-Sal, and Phen-O-Sal shipped by Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, because of false and misleading statements alleged by the Government to be contained in accompanying pamphlets. The firm distributes thru-out the United States a line of poultry remedies, employing over 300 persons, with sales in 1941 exceeding \$1,000,000. Judge Joyce of the U. S. District Court said "Scientific witnesses for the Government in this case made elaborate and comprehensive tests of claimant's remedies under conditions most favorable to the remedies. The report of such test showed conclusively that the remedies were absolutely worthless and without any benefit whatsoever."

turkey operations during March reported setting 2,347,000 turkey eggs, compared with 1,874,000 in March 1944. These same hatcheries showed 1,037,000 poults hatched during March compared with 754,000 in March a year ago. The number of poults booked on Apr. 1 for later delivery was 33 per cent larger than the number booked on Apr. 1 last year.—U.S.D.A.

Vitamin E in Chick Nutrition

At the South Carolina Experiment Station in further study of the vitamin A and vitamin E relationship it was shown that vitamin E was essential for utilization of vitamin A and carotene in a simplified ration, mostly of dextrin and casein with lard, gelatin, cellophane, and minerals. The weights of the chicks at 4 weeks of age and vitamin A contents of the livers showed that when the rations were supplemented with vitamin A or carotene, with or without α -tocopherol and exposed to indirect sunlight at room temperature for 12 days, there was only a small gain in weight and a trace of vitamin A in the liver.

The gains in weight and amounts of vitamin A stored were increased when soybean phosphatide was added to the ration. When α -tocopherol and vitamin A were fed with freshly mixed rations, the weights of the chicks were improved and the vitamin A content of the livers showed a little improvement, but there was considerable improvement at least in the vitamin A stored, when soybean phosphatides were included.

After 6 months' storage (in paper bags) of the commercial ration supplemented with vitamin A and carotene, considerable vitamin A deficiency was noted. Encephalomalacia was frequent when the rations were stored, but when supplied with 100 or 500 International Units of vitamin A or 200 or 500 Ug. of carotene per 100 gm. of the ration before feeding, no deficiency was apparent. The vitamin A and carotene appeared to be destroyed more by surface oxidation than by rancidity.

Ohio Feed Industry Backs Poultry Research Fund

A committee of the Ohio feed trade met at Ohio State University Friday, Apr. 20, to lay plans for a drive for funds for the Ohio Poultry Research Fund sponsored by the Ohio Poultry Council.

H. E. Frederick, chairman of the Ohio feed committee, presided at the meeting. Elton Kile of Kileville represented the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, and C. S. Latchaw of Defiance the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. John Lodwick of Early & Daniel and Martin Schultz of Urbana Mills represented the manufacturers. Earl Davidson of Chemical Products, Cincinnati represented the manufacturers of animal by-products.

T. S. Townsley, hatcheryman and breeder of Wilmington, general chairman of the Research Fund Committee, met with the feed men and Prof. E. L. Dakan of the Poultry Department, Oscar Thomas of the University's Development Fund, and C. M. Ferguson, secretary of the Ohio Poultry Council.

The committee is spearheading an all out campaign in support of the Poultry Council's drive for a \$100,000 endowment fund to sponsor poultry research. Under the Ohio laws all such funds deposited with the state treasury bear interest. The fund remains as a permanent investment by the industry. The proceeds are spent under the guidance of a joint Industry-University governing body.

"The products of such research" says Fritz Frederick, "are two fold. We need facts, and we need trained people. The fund will insure a continuing production of both."

The fund established in 1944 has already been

Commercial Hatchery Chick Production

In 1943 about 84 per cent of the chickens raised on farms were purchased as baby chicks from commercial hatcheries.

The 1943 survey figures show that 10,112 hatcheries were in operation in the United States at the close of 1943, as compared with 10,531 in 1938. Pennsylvania, with 636 hatcheries, had the highest number of hatcheries in any state; Iowa was second with 624; and Texas was third with 615.

Hatcheries that were operating in 1943 had a total incubator capacity of 504,640,000 eggs, compared with a total capacity of 397,376,000 in 1938—an increase of 27 per cent.

In 1943 the average capacity per hatchery was 49,900 eggs, compared with 37,700 in 1938.

From 1938 to 1943, the annual output of chicks by commercial hatcheries more than doubled. About 1,609,121,000 chicks were produced in 1943, as compared with 785,687,000 in 1938.

The estimated value of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in 1943 was \$223,076,000, the highest in the history of the industry.—Statistical Bulletin No. 81, U.S.D.A.

Hatchery Production

The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in the United States during March was 9 per cent less than a year earlier. The supply of hatching eggs was the limiting factor in hatchery operations during the month. Demand for chicks during March was vastly improved. Demand at the present time far exceeds supply. Practically all hatcheries in the country are booked solid for the next few months. It is now apparent that the supply of hatching eggs will remain the limiting factor in hatchery operation thruout the remainder of the hatching season.

The number of chicks hatched during March was estimated at 267,523,000 compared with 292,987,000 in March 1944. Output of chicks for the first 3 months of 1945 totaled 428,938,000 compared with 471,574,000 during the same months of last year—a decrease of 9 per cent, or 42,636,000 chicks. The number of eggs set during March was 3 per cent less than the number set during March 1944. The number of chicks booked on April 1 for later delivery was 39 per cent larger than the number booked on the same date a year ago. Four weeks earlier, on Mar. 1, orders for chicks were 10 per cent less than a year earlier.

The demand for turkey poults continued very strong in March. The supply of poults is about equal to the demand. Hatcheries reporting

liberally supported by the hatchery, produce and turkey groups. Seven \$1,000 gifts lead the list of donations which already has reached over \$28,000.

Chairman Townsley states that over half of Ohio's feed tonnage goes to poultry. Continued prosperity of the poultry producer is essential to the welfare of the feed man, the hatchery man and the produce man says Townsley.

Vegetable Leaf Meal for Chicks

Waste vegetable leaf meal is an excellent chick feed supplement, according to the results of cooperative research between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station. The blade portions of the leaves are high in protein, carotene and riboflavin, all of which are needed in poultry feed.

Some of these vegetables waste are so rich in carotene, which is pro-vitamin A, that they could become sources of raw material for the preparation of vitamin concentrates. Investigations cover work on the waste leaves of broccoli, beets, spinach, turnips, carrots and lima bean vines.

Detailed results of this large-scale research are contained in mimeograph circular AIC-76, "Processing Vegetables Wastes for High-Protein, High-Vitamin Leaf Meals." This circular discusses in detail the methods of processing, the equipment required and the costs involved for producing leaf meals from the vegetable wastes mentioned. Typical analyses and yields also are given. The circular contains answers to many of the questions that arise in connection with the establishment and operation of a vegetable waste processing plant. It may be had free on request to the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, 18, Pa.

Sunflower Seed Oil Meal in Poultry Ration

At the Ontario Agricultural College sunflower seed oil meal, wheat distillers' dried grains and rapeseed meal were used to replace meatmeal in the rations of growing chicks and laying pullets.

Under the conditions of the experiment sunflower seed oil meal could replace its protein equivalent of meatmeal up to a level of 14 per cent in the ration of growing chicks, representing complete substitution. Wheat distillers' dried grains, containing all the outer coats but not the solubles, was not a satisfactory substitute for any of the meatmeal in the ration although it had no harmful effect. Its use would depend on its comparative price and on the availability of other protein feeds. Rapeseed oil meal was a satisfactory substitute, in the growing ration, for meatmeal in amounts up to 14 per cent of the ration. At higher levels there was considerable mortality.

In egg laying and hatchability trials it was found that sunflower seed oil meal could satisfactorily replace all or part of the soybean oil meal, half the meatmeal, half the fishmeal or all the soybean oil meal plus half the meatmeal. Satisfactory egg laying and hatchability results were obtained when wheat distillers' grains, at a level of 20 per cent of the ration, replaced all or part of the soybean oil meal, or all the soybean oil meal plus part of the fishmeal and part of the meatmeal.

Feed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1944, in tons, were:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	32,059	30,473	62,153	53,483
Kansas City ..	2,520	870	29,490	29,100
Milwaukee	120	90	18,470	18,340
Minneapolis ..	.....	.....	82,560	94,470
Minneapolis* ..	3,920	3,510	8,610	4,320
Peoria	12,620	12,560	30,360	14,050
Wichita .....	.....	.....	7,833	6,255

*Screenings.

Increasing Production of Alfalfa Meal

By E. L. KYTE, Chairman Hay Division of California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

Alfalfa meal consumption for the 1945-1946 season will again, no doubt, be a very important factor in the industry. However, developments these past few months indicate production has caught up and passed consumption.

With several new plants added to the 1943 total of about thirty-seven, and a few more still under construction for operation this year, an interesting situation obviously will develop in the California hay business.

During recent months, marketing of alfalfa meal appeared to be becoming burdensome and in Southern California, labor shortages tended to curb production and resulted in more orderly marketing. In Northern California, a cold winter season enabled many of the mills to dispose of their surplus hay stocks in the form of baled alfalfa. Quality meal appeared to be a very important factor in ready sales. The amount and demand for alfalfa meal to be marketed this year will again be stimulated by the supply of high protein feeds that will be available.

The Feed Situation

If farmers carry out their intentions as indicated on Mar. 1, the combined acreage of the four feed grains in 1945 will approximate 163 million acres. This would be a decrease of about 1.5 per cent from the 1944 acreage, but 5 per cent more than the 1939-43 average. If yields, by states, turn out about average for the most recent years, production of the four feed grains on such an acreage would total about 119 million tons, only about two million tons less than the large production in 1944. A substantial increase in feed grain reserves is in prospect for the end of the current season compared with last. If 1945 feed grain production turns out at about the level indicated above, total supplies of feed grains for the 1945-46 season probably would be ample for the expected livestock requirements.

Production of some byproduct feeds since October has been smaller than in the corresponding period a year earlier. A slightly smaller total production of byproduct feeds may be obtained during 1944-45 (October-September) than in 1943-44, but probably larger than in any other previous year. Distribution of the

principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal during the calendar year 1944 totaled almost 6 million tons, of which soybean cake and meal accounted for about 57 per cent, cottonseed cake and meal 27 per cent, linseed cake and meal 14.5 per cent, and peanut cake and meal 1.5 per cent.—U.S.D.A.

Soybean Mills Get Trucking Allowance

To cure an inadvertent omission the O.P.A. has added a sentence to the first paragraph of Sec. 7 of Supp. 3 to F.P.R. 3, effective Apr. 24, as follows:

Anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, on sales from your plant when delivery is made in your own truck or other vehicle, there may be added to your f.o.b. plant price a hauling allowance per 100 lbs. of 3c for the first five miles or fraction thereof plus 1c for each additional 5 miles or fraction thereof up to 22c per 100 lbs. for the shortest distance between your plant and the point at which your customer takes delivery, reasonably suited for truck or other vehicle movement.

Adding Oil Solutions of Carotene

Oil solutions of carotene may be used to supplant the large quantities of cod- and shark-liver oils formerly added to feeds as a vitamin A supplement. The effect of the carrier, the added oil (type and concentration), concentration of carotene and added antioxidants on the stability of carotene was studied at the western regional research laboratory of the U.S.D.A., Albany, Cal. The addition of carotene in pellet form to certain dry carriers without protective measures results in very rapid loss.

With protective measures, such as favorable storage conditions, the addition of certain oils and of very small amounts of antioxidants, and a reasonably low but significant concentration of carotene, the retention of carotene is greatly improved and suggests that pelleted mixtures containing extracted carotene may prove feasible as a supplementary feed.

CANADIAN mills during the 7 months prior to Mar. 1 ground 63,632,025 bus. of wheat, against 64,008,983 bus. during the like period a year ago, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



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Distillers Rye Grains not for Ewes

In two experiments at the Maryland Station with pregnant Hampshire ewes, distillers' rye grains, which were satisfactorily used for steers, did not give satisfactory results when substituted for shelled corn or for shelled corn and part of the clover-light timothy mixed hay used in these trials. The winter feeding periods lasted from Nov. 1, 1939, to May 9, 1940, and from Nov. 21, 1940, to Apr. 10, 1941. The ewes were divided into three uniform lots, with all ewes shifted to different lots in the second trial. The ewes maintained their weights until lambing, but on distillers' rye grains deaths occurred more frequently among ewes that lambed.

Pregnant and lactating ewes were more seriously affected by the nutritional deficiencies than were growing and fattening ewes which were not pregnant. There was an average of three deaths in the lot receiving distillers' rye grains in place of shelled corn and part of the clover-timothy hay, with an average of 1.5 deaths in the lot receiving distillers' rye grains in place of all of the shelled corn. The average final weights on these rations were also less than on shelled corn, cottonseed meal, mixed hay, and corn silage.

Canadian Fish Liver Industry

Within a period of 10 years the total take of fish livers in British Columbia, the most important Canadian fishery from the standpoint of value, increased 23½ times—in 1933, 280,000 pounds of fish livers were landed, and in 1943, 6,600,000 pounds. Canada's eastern fisheries have recorded similar expansion. Fishermen used to toss livers overboard as worthless; now a captain and his crew can make \$20,000 gross from the livers alone of one exceptionally large catch of fish. The secret? Fish-liver oils have been found to be the richest source of that necessary nutritional element, vitamin A, and to contain, as well, substantial amounts of vitamin D.

As early as 1927, research workers discovered that dogfish-liver oil has a potency of vitamin A from 5 to 10 times that of the standard pharmaceutical grade of cod-liver oil, testing from 800 to 40,000 units of vitamin A per gram. The vitamin D content of the oil was later found to be only one-tenth to one-third that of cod-liver oil. In 1931, the Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station suggested the addition of dogfish-liver oil, rich in vitamin A, to other fish oils containing plentiful amounts of vitamin D for feeding stock and poultry.

The dogfish (grayfish), a small species of shark found in the Pacific waters, rose rapidly from a position of scorn to one of such importance that in 1942 almost 80 per cent of the vitamin oils produced in Canada reportedly came from dogfish livers.

As the hunt for vitamins gained momentum, the soupfin shark was discovered to be a "bonanza" and now occupies first place as a source of vitamin A. The oil from soupfin livers tests from 20,000 to 300,000 units of vitamin A per gram and 5 to 25 units of vitamin D.

Other species, such as the mudshark and the basking shark, have entered commerce via the vitamin-oil industry. Mudshark-liver oil tests from 1,000 to 7,000 units of vitamin A per gram and 5 to 25 units of vitamin D, whereas the basking-shark-liver oil contains from 0 to 800 units of vitamin A per gram and 4 to 50 units of Vitamin D.

The usual wartime price fluctuations have occurred. Prices of soupfin-shark livers increased sharply in 1940; Seattle prices rose from \$0.30 to \$1 per pound, and by the end of 1941 some soupfin livers reached more than \$9 per pound, but subsequently declined.

In British Columbia, 1944 prices were reported as fluctuating between \$3 and \$5 per pound. Mudshark livers were quoted at \$0.06 per pound in the summer of 1944, although in the preceding year in British Columbia they were as high as \$0.21. In an attempt to sta-

bilize the market of Canada, a price-control order (July 12, 1943) sets forth maximum prices for sales of mudshark-liver oil for domestic consumption.—Department of Commerce.

Production of Fish Meal

By J. E. BAKER, chairman Concentrate Division California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Owing to excellent weather, particularly in the south, the catch of sardines increased 15 per cent during the 1944-1945 season over the previous season. The production of fish meal did not quite keep up due to a larger percentage of the fish which went into the can.

Until Feb. 28, 1945, there had been a production of 83,973 tons in the State of California. This is compared to 73,000 tons during the preceding season. There was an excellent demand for all fish meal produced.

In addition to the sardine production, there was a small production of tuna meal largely from San Diego, estimated to amount to about 3,000 tons. Most of the fish meal produced in California was distributed to Pacific Coast buyers, although some quantities were delivered to the Middle West on the basis of historical buying, particularly from Northern and Central California.

Arrangements are being made for the coming season which may include four or five new producing plants, together with 10 to 15 additional boats, perhaps more. Fishing is dependent upon weather conditions and the ability of the fishermen to find the sardines but assuming that these conditions are about equal to the past season, the 1945-1946 season might normally be expected to produce more sardine meal than the season just completed.

Urea in Commercial Dairy Feeds

Feeding tests were made on a herd of registered Holsteins. Last year, the third consecutive year on official test, the herd average was 437 pounds of butterfat and 12,933 pounds of milk. Seven cows were chosen for the test group. These were average in age, previous production, and had freshened between September and November of last year. The rest of the herd received the control ration, which the whole herd had been getting for several years. Fifteen cows with an average history of production, freshened between September and November of last year, were chosen for record comparisons as the control group.

Urea was added to the grain concentrate in such a proportion that in November, 17 per cent of the total protein from hay, silage, and concentrate was non-protein nitrogen. In December, 21 per cent of the total protein came from non-protein nitrogen. In January, 25 per cent and in February, 29 per cent of the total nitrogen was from urea. The February ration was continued thruout the rest of the test.

Milk production, butterfat, milk protein and body weight for cows on the test group did not vary significantly from the herd average from November, 1943, to June, 1944. If urea were not used as a source of protein, the cows on the test group were getting 0.5 lb. of protein per day less than they required for maintenance and milk production.

Another group of seven cows was selected for studying the effect on milk production and palatability of changing feeds suddenly. Abrupt changes of feeds with and without urea has no effect on milk production or palatability of feed.

Urease activity in ingredients and silage was tested. Some ammonia was liberated after two days when urea was mixed with soybean silage. Urease activity, probably of microbiological origin, was noted in all silage samples after seven days at ordinary temperatures.

Palatability of ingredients containing 50 to 60 lbs. urea per ton was tried with Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. No case of feed refusal, digestive disorder or off-feed could be traced to the presence of urea.—W. H. Hastings in *Journal of Dairy Science*.

Vitamin A Requirements of Dairy Cattle

Studies have been in progress at Purdue University for several years to determine the vitamin A requirements of dairy cattle for normal growth and reproduction. Two groups of 60-day-old heifers were fed a vitamin-A-deficient ration until their body stores had been depleted, after which one group was fed 7,500 I.U. of vitamin A and the other group 15,000 I.U. of vitamin A daily. The source of vitamin A was a concentrate from fish-liver oil. These heifers were continued on these levels from approximately five months of age through the first gestation. Heifers of both groups grew satisfactorily.

Altho these levels were adequate for growth they were inadequate for normal reproduction. Of the heifers on the 7,500-unit level, one failed to conceive and the other dropped a dead calf prematurely. Autopsy of the calf showed marked degeneration of the nervous system. Both heifers on the 15,000-unit level, likewise, dropped premature calves which were abnormal, blind and died within 48 hours after birth. These calves also showed degeneration of the nervous system, but to a less extent than the calf from the heifer on the 7,500-vitamin-A-unit level.

During the second gestation the daily vitamin A intake of two of the heifers was increased from 15,000 units to 30,000 and 45,000 units, respectively. Both heifers dropped normal calves at the end of normal gestation periods.

Vermont Feed Inspection in 1944

During the year, 791 wholesale licenses and 38 retail licenses were issued to 173 and 16 manufacturers, respectively. Eight hundred and thirty-two samples were collected, representing 557 brands, or 67 per cent of those registered.

Since prepared rations are the popular feeds, only about one-quarter of the registrations were for crude stock materials. During the past year, these prepared rations have had to be changed. Overnight, manufacturers found themselves without certain ingredients and substitutions were necessarily made in order that the producers might be supplied with feed for their animals and birds. Such substitutions have been allowed, provided they did not reduce the efficiency of the feed.

To offset the scarcity of protein, some manufacturers have used urea, a non-protein nitrogen compound, in their feeds. It has been known for a long time that ruminants may utilize protein manufactured from this source by bacteria and other micro-organisms in the first stomach of these animals. Feeding trials have shown that urea may be used safely at the rate of 60 pounds per ton of the grain ration. It may prove toxic if used in excess of this amount.

Thirteen per cent of the brands analyzed failed to meet guarantees. There were about twice as many deficiencies as during the five-year period ending in 1942. Over four-fifths of the brands failing to meet their guaranty were deficient in either protein or fat, or both. This is probably because of the necessity for making the small supply of oilseed meals go around, and of extracting more fat from these oilseed products.—Bull. 521, Vermont Agr. Exp. Sta.

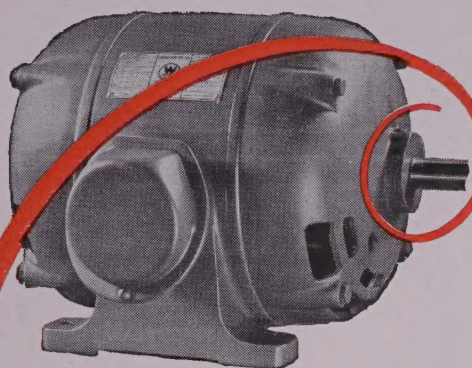
HELMINTHOSPORIUM leaf blight is caused by a fungus or mold, recognized by long oval or elliptical grayish brown spots scattered over the leaves of corn plants. This disease is most prevalent when there is ample rainfall and heavy dews during August. It has shown up in Indiana in recent years.

ARTHUR C. BUTLER has been appointed director of the National Highway Users Conference. Leaving the newspaper field he joined the staff of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in 1930, and in 1932 was appointed manager of the motor truck division of the Automobile Manufacturers Ass'n.

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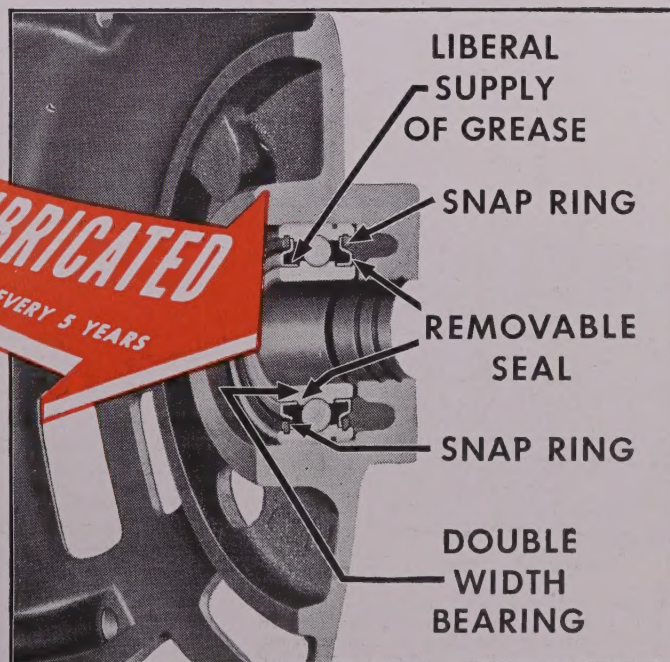


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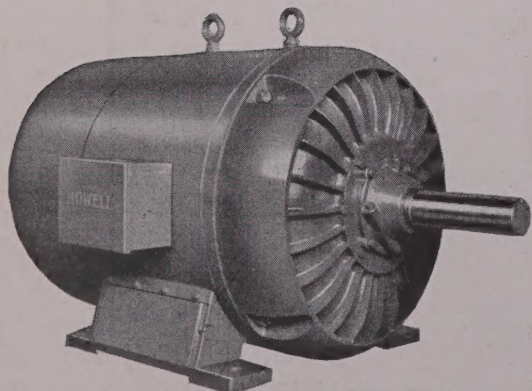


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